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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES SURVEY of METROPOLITAN PEORIA

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE
307 First National Bank Building

Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade and Metropolitan
Shopping Area
Service Facilities
Principal State and Local Laws
Peoria's Position in the
State Government Structure
Civic and Social Activities
Appendices
Appendix

VOLUME 2

VOLUME II

| | |
|---|----------|
| Wholesale Trade | Page 355 |
| Retail Trade and Metropolitan Shopping Area | Page 367 |
| Service Facilities | Page 382 |
| Principle State and Local Laws | Page 407 |
| Peoria's Position in State Government Structure | Page 446 |
| Civic and Social Activities | Page 468 |
| Appendices | |
| Appendix | Page 485 |

CHAPTER XII
WHOLESALE TRADE

WHOLESALE TRADE FACILITIES

The wholesaler provides an essential link between the producer and the consumer. Through the use of wholesalers, manufacturers maintain lower operating capital necessities and smaller organizational structures while taking advantage of complete market coverage otherwise unavailable.

The United States Bureau of the Census breaks wholesale trade into five branches: merchants wholesalers, manufacturers' sales branches, petroleum bulk stations, manufacturers' agents, and assemblers of farm products. For convenience and accuracy, these categories will be used in this study.

Merchant Wholesalers: Merchant wholesalers purchase goods in bulk quantities from the manufacturer for sale by their own sales representatives. They may also perform certain operations upon the basic product. This category includes wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, voluntary group wholesalers, exporters, cash and carry wholesalers, drop shippers, wagon distributors, retailer cooperative warehouses, terminal elevators, and cooperative buying associations.

Manufacturers' Sales Branches. This type of operation includes sales branches owned, but operated separately, by manufacturers and may perform operations on the basic product. Sales branches of this nature are included in this group regardless of whether or not stock is maintained in the establishment.

Petroleum Bulk Stations: Operators of this nature are primarily engaged in the storage and wholesale distribution of gasoline, oil, and other petroleum products. They may be operated independently or operated by refining companies either directly or indirectly

Manufacturers' Agents: Sometimes called brokers, the Manufacturers' agents are independent representatives who operate and maintain their own headquarters, usually without any contribution on the part of the manufacturers they represent.

Assemblers of Farm Products: Assemblers of farm products purchase and assemble farm products from the local growers' market, with the ultimate goal of shipping large lots of goods concentrated from farm products produced on a relatively small scale.

The latest reliable source of information concerning wholesale trade in the Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area is the 1951 County Business Patterns. This publication, however, does not provide data on sales volume of local wholesalers. The 1952 County and City Data Book lists sales volume of wholesale establishments for the year 1948, taken from the 1948 Census of Business, which contains the latest detailed information of the type required.

The 1951 County Business Patterns tabulations, for the first quarter of 1951, were compiled from wage reports submitted by employers subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Although this report is not complete, through

coordination with Census and Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance records, the employment and establishment data are alleged to be substantially comparable.

The importance of any city as a wholesale trading center is measured by the amount of trading done outside the city. If the trading center has a high volume of sales per person in the area, it follows that much of the merchandise is being shipped to the surrounding area. Thus, a comparison of the volume of sales per person between several centers in the midwest is a good measure of the relative importance of Peoria as a wholesale center.

Table Number 1 compares the four cities which, for the most part, have been used as criteria throughout this survey. Here, Peoria ranks second only to Des Moines, Iowa, in sales per capita. The fact that Peoria is lower than the State in this respect cannot be considered meaningful, due to the tremendous boost given the State figure by Chicago, one of the largest wholesale centers in the nation. It is interesting to note that although Rockford has ranked very high in most comparisons made in other sections, it is far below Peoria in wholesale importance.

Since ninety per cent of the metropolitan area's wholesale trade is done in Peoria County, consideration of the County alone is probably more enlightening than the usual use of the two counties of which the metropolitan area consists. Considered in this light, Peoria's per capita sales total is increased by nearly one-third. It is logical to do this since the Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area, in covering two counties, is rather exceptional in the classification of these areas. Also, Tazewell County is, in general, not as highly developed as is Peoria County.

Excluding Cook County, which does eighty per cent of the State's wholesale business, the State as a whole has only \$794 per capita of wholesale trade. The stature of Peoria County as a wholesaler is reflected in the fact that its per capita volume of sales of \$2,030 very nearly approximates the Cook County-included-state-wide-figure of \$2,040.

The 1948 Census of Business enumerates 422 wholesale establishments, all but 70 of which were in Peoria County, as doing \$398,022 worth of business. Fifty-four per cent of these establishments were merchant wholesalers who made up only thirty-two per cent of the total sales volume.

The assemblers of farm products, comprising nearly one-tenth of the total number of wholesale houses, accounted for twelve per cent of the total sales in the metropolitan area. Among the cities compared, Rockford approached this figure most closely, having 25 per cent of the total establishments in this category handling 3.53 per cent of the total sales. Here again, it is brought out sharply that Peoria is the center of a large farming area. This fact, coupled with the already-mentioned inclusion of Tazewell County in the Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area, has undoubtedly accounted for Peoria's apparent deficiencies as compared to midwestern industrial centers in several instances.

Table 1
PSMA* WHOLESALE TRADE: 1948

| | No. of Establish- ments | % | \$1, 000 Sales | % | No. Employ- ees | Sales Per Capita |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Merchant Wholesalers: | 231 | 54.7 | 128,873 | 32.3 | 2,723 | 514.33 |
| Groc., Conf., Meats | 19 | | 13,416 | | 255 | 53.54 |
| Farm Prod. (edible) | 21 | | 9,846 | | 290 | 39.29 |
| Beer, wines, dist. spirits | 14 | | 8,663 | | 135 | 34.57 |
| Drugs, chem., allied prod. | 6 | | 4,346 | | 139 | 17.34 |
| Tobacco & prod. (exc. leaf) | 5 | | 4,100 | | 50 | 16.36 |
| Furniture | 3 | | 982 | | 28 | 3.92 |
| Paper & Products | 6 | | 3,366 | | 123 | 13.43 |
| Farm prod. (raw materials) | 6 | | 8,314 | | 9 | 33.18 |
| Auto Equip., tires and tubes | 24 | | 5,543 | | 263 | 22.12 |
| Electrical goods | 20 | | 19,173 | | 334 | 76.52 |
| Hdwe., plumbing, heating | 8 | | 7,091 | | 244 | 28.30 |
| Lumber, constr. materials | 10 | | 4,537 | | 143 | 18.11 |
| Machinery, equip., supplies | 43 | | 12,014 | | 377 | 47.95 |
| ** n.e.c. | 46 | | 27,464 | | 333 | 109.61 |
| Manufacturers Sales Branches | 62 | 14.6 | 88,555 | 22.2 | 1,147 | 353.42 |
| Petroleum Bulk Stations | 45 | 10.6 | 22,630 | 5.6 | 201 | 90.32 |
| Agents and Brokers | 42 | 9.9 | 110,509 | 27.7 | 131 | 441.04 |
| Assemblers of Farm Prod. | 42 | 9.9 | 47,455 | 11.9 | 232 | 189.39 |
| Wholesale Trade Total: | 422 | | 398,022 | | 4,434 | 1588.50 |

* Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

** Not elsewhere compiled

Source: 1948 Census of Business

TABLE I (continued)
WHOLESALE TRADE: 1948

| | No. of Establish- ments | % | \$1000 Sales | % | Sales Per Capita |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|
| Rockford SMA * | | | | | |
| Merchant Wholesalers | 189 | 69.2 | 83,575 | 61.6 | 548.42 |
| Manufacturers Sales Branches | 40 | 14.6 | 27,011 | 19.9 | 177.25 |
| Petroleum Bulk Stations | 29 | 10.6 | 15,529 | 11.4 | 101.90 |
| Agents and Brokers | 8 | 2.9 | 4,729 | 3.5 | 31.03 |
| Assemblers of Farm Products | 7 | 2.5 | 4,795 | 3.53 | 31.46 |
| Wholesale Trade Total: | 273 | | 135,639 | | 890.00 |
| Evansville SMA * | | | | | |
| Merchant Wholesalers | 162 | 69.5 | 104,916 | 52.6 | 653.94 |
| Manufacturers Sales Branches | 35 | 15.0 | 24,951 | 12.5 | 151.52 |
| Petroleum Bulk Stations | 14 | 6.0 | 7,889 | 3.95 | 49.17 |
| Agents and Brokers | 19 | 8.15 | 60,920 | 30.6 | 379.71 |
| Assemblers of Farm Products | 3 | 1.28 | 621 | .31 | 3.87 |
| Wholesale Trade Total: | 233 | | 199,297 | | 1240.00 |
| Davenport-Rock Island-Moline SMA * | | | | | |
| Merchant Wholesalers | 221 | 58.8 | 113,839 | 39.4 | 485.86 |
| Manufacturers Sales Branches | 74 | 19.7 | 123,730 | 42.8 | 528.08 |
| Petroleum Bulk Stations | 42 | 11.2 | 24,499 | 8.5 | 104.56 |
| Agents and Brokers | 34 | 9.0 | 25,017 | 8.7 | 106.77 |
| Assemblers of Farm Products | 5 | 1.33 | 1,868 | .65 | 7.97 |
| Wholesale Trade Total: | 376 | | 288,953 | | 1233.00 |
| Des Moines SMA * | | | | | |
| Merchant Wholesalers | 353 | 61.6 | 255,127 | 43.8 | 1128.68 |
| Manufacturers Sales Branches | 102 | 17.8 | 188,997 | 32.5 | 836.12 |
| Petroleum Bulk Stations | 41 | 7.16 | 25,733 | 4.4 | 113.84 |
| Agents and Brokers | 58 | 10.1 | 93,902 | 16.12 | 415.42 |
| Assemblers of Farm Products | 19 | 3.3 | 18,533 | 3.18 | 81.99 |
| Wholesale Trade Total: | 573 | | 582,292 | | 2576.00 |

* SMA means Standard Metropolitan Area

Source: 1948 Census of Business, Volume V, Wholesale Trade.

Tables 2 and 3 also show the distribution of the volume of sales per capita by the types of activity. In these tabulations, Peoria does not possess any spectacular figures, ranking generally near the middle of the list. Again, it must be remembered that Tazewell County is included in these figures, while Peoria County accounted for 90 per cent of the wholesale volume. Unfortunately, a complete breakdown was not available for Peoria County alone. The exclusion of Tazewell County in the total sales per capita figure, raised the same by one-third correspondingly, the merchant wholesale per capita rating was raised from \$514.33 to \$683 by the exclusion of Tazewell County. Other groups could be expected to follow the same pattern.

Among the areas compared, the Peoria Metropolitan Area had the highest per capita rating (441 dollars in the agents and brokers category). This group with only 9.9 per cent of the total number of establishments, accounted for 27.7 per cent of the total.

A breakdown of the size of wholesale establishments by number of employee categories is given in Table 4 on page 366. Since these figures point out nothing particularly unique as far as Peoria is concerned, they are merely brought to the attention of the reader. Chart #1 compares these categories, percentage-wise, with the State of Illinois. It is noteworthy here that Peoria ranks significantly above the State in the 8-19 and 20-49 employee groups, while being slightly above in the 50-99 employee grouping. As in most metropolitan areas, Peoria tends toward fairly large wholesale establishments.

There is no distinctly defined wholesale area in Peoria; however, there are a large number of wholesalers located along Washington and Adams Streets. The rest are rather widely dispersed throughout the city. A more detailed treatment of the market served by Peoria is given under the chapter of Markets, on page .

Peoria is the third largest wholesaler in the State of Illinois*, ranking below Chicago and St. Clair County (part of St. Louis Metropolitan Area). The potential expansion of Peoria's wholesale trade area is practically unlimited; any expansion, of course, would probably be to the East and West, rather than North and South toward the larger cities of Chicago and St. Louis. An increase in the production of small manufactured items will undoubtedly increase the area served by Peoria wholesalers.

* 1948 Census of Business.

Table 2
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

| | No. of Employ- ees | Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar. | Total Report- ing | Number of Employees | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|---------|------|
| | | | | 0-3 | 4-7 | 8-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100-249 | 250- |
| Tazewell County: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 298 | 216 | 49 | 27 | 10 | 9 | 3 | | | |
| Merchant Wholesalers | 153 | 111 | 21 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Other | 145 | 105 | 28 | 15 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| Petrol. Bulk Stations | 56 | 35 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 1 | | | | |
| Agents and Brokers | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Assemblers, Farm Prod. | 86 | 67 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| Peoria County: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 5118 | 4594 | 321 | 0-3 | 4-7 | 8-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100-249 | 250- |
| Merchant Wholesalers | 3252 | 2869 | 219 | 104 | 56 | 72 | 56 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| Other | 1866 | 1724 | 102 | 37 | 16 | 49 | 57 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Sales Branches | 974 | 910 | 47 | 9 | 4 | 23 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Petrol. Bulk Stations | 645 | 653 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 17 | 4 | | |
| Agents and Brokers | 98 | 50 | 22 | 13 | 4 | 5 | | | | |
| Assemblers, Food Prod. | 149 | 109 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | | | |

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns

Table 3a
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

P. S. M. A.

| | No. of Employ- ees | Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan-Mar | Total Report- ing | Number of Employees | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|---------|---------|------|
| | | | | 0-3 | 4-7 | 8-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100-249 | 250-499 | 500+ |
| Wholesale Trade | 5416 | 4810 | 370 | 131 | 82 | 81 | 59 | 12 | 3 | 2 | |
| % | | | 100% | 35 | 4% | 22 | 16 | 3 | 81% | 54% | |
| Merchant Wholesalers | 3405 | 2980 | 240 | 79 | 53 | 53 | 40 | 7 | 2 | 1 | |
| % | | | 65% | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 2031 | 1829 | 130 | 52 | 24 | 28 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| % | | | 35% | | | | | | | | |
| Sales Branches | 974 | 910 | 47 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 4 | - | 1 | |
| % | | | 12.7% | | | | | | | | |
| Petrol. Bulk Stations | 701 | 688 | 28 | 14 | 8 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | |
| % | | | 7.57% | | | | | | | | |
| Agents and Brokers | 98 | 50 | 23 | 14 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - | |
| % | | | 6.22% | | | | | | | | |
| Assemblers, Farm Products | 235 | 176 | 32 | 15 | 8 | 7 | - | - | - | - | |
| % | | | 8.65% | | | | | | | | |

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns.

Table 3b
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

| | No. of Employees | Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar. | Total Reporting | Number of Employees | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | 0-3 | 4-7 | 8-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100-249 | 250-499 | 500-999 | 1,000-2,499 | 2,500-4,999 |
| Evansville, Indiana | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 3165 | 2012 | 241 | 87 | 51 | 61 | 30 | 9 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| % Merchant Wholesalers | 2303 | 1987 | 100% | 36% | 21.1% | 25.3% | 12.5% | 3.7% | .63% | .415% | | | |
| % Other | 862 | 824 | 76% | 65 | 39 | 46 | 24 | 8 | 1 | - | | | |
| % Sales Branches | 340 | 324 | 58 | 22 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| % Petrol. Bulk Stations | 397 | 376 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 1 | - | - | | | |
| % Agents and Brokers | 111 | 113 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | | | |
| % Assemblers, Farm Products | | | 2.49% | 16 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | | | |
| % | | | 9.95% | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | | | |
| % | | | .83% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns

Table 3c
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

| | No of Employ- ees | Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar | Total Report- ing | Number of Employees | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | | | 0-3 | 4-7 | 8-19 | 20- 49 | 50- 99 | 100 249 |
| Tri-Cities: Davenport-Rock Island- Moline | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 3725 | 3177 | 336 | 134 | 79 | 74 | 34 | 12 | 3 |
| % | | | 100% | 40% | 23 | 22% | 10 | 3.6% | .9% |
| Merchant Wholesalers | 2758 | 2277 | 239 | 89 | 67 | 48 | 23 | 9 | 3 |
| % | | | 71% | 32% | 29 | 17% | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| Other | 967 | 899 | 97 | 45 | 12 | 26 | 11 | 3 | |
| % | | | 28.8% | 15% | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | |
| Sales Branches | 652 | 630 | 55 | 20 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 2 | |
| % | | | 16.4% | 6% | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | |
| Petrol Bulk Stations | 114 | 84 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | - | |
| % | | | 5% | 2% | 5 | 4 | 1 | - | |
| Agents and Brokers | 89 | 73 | 19 | 16 | 2 | | 1 | - | |
| % | | | 5.7% | 5% | 3 | | 1 | - | |
| Assemblers, Farm Products | 61 | 72 | 6 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| % | | | 1.8% | 1% | | 3 | 1 | 1 | |

Source. 1951 County Business Patterns.

Table 3d
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

| | | Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar. | Total Reporting | Number of Employees | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | 0-3 | 4-7 | 8-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100-249 | 250-499 | 500 or More | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Des Moines (Polk County): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 8794 | 7654 | 519 | 188 | 108 | 113 | 81 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 1 | | |
| % | | | 100% | 36.2% | 20.8% | 21.8% | 15.6% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 3.9% | 1.93% | | |
| Mercant Wholesalers | 5144 | 4574 | 341 | 122 | 68 | 76 | 58 | 9 | 8 | - | - | | |
| % | | | 65.7% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 3645 | 3079 | 178 | 66 | 40 | 37 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | |
| % | | | 34.3% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales Branches | 2249 | 1865 | 85 | 24 | 12 | 21 | 18 | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | | |
| % | | | 16.4% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petrol. Bulk Stations | 1026 | 979 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | | |
| % | | | 4.5% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents and Brokers | 206 | 158 | 54 | 30 | 19 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| % | | | 10.4% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assemblers, Farm Prod. | 164 | 76 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | | |
| % | | | 3% | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns

Table 3e

WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER 1951

| | No. of Employees | Taxable Payrolls \$1,000 Jan.-Mar. | Total Reporting | Number of Employees | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | 0-3 | 4-7 | 8-19 | 20- 49 | 50- 99 | 100- 249 |
| Rockford (Winnebago County): | | | | | | | | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 2061 | 2017 | 219 | 81 | 56 | 61 | 15 | 5 | 1 |
| % Merchant Wholesalers | 1638 | 1633 | 100% | 37% | 25.5% | 27.8% | 6.85% | 2.18% | .45% |
| % Other | 423 | 384 | 171 | 60 | 45 | 51 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| % Sales Branches | 322 | 290 | 78% | 21 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 1 | - |
| % Petrol. Bulk Stations | 30 | 33 | 48 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 1 | - |
| % Agents and Brokers | 21 | 19 | 25 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| % Assemblers, Farm Prod. | 50 | 40 | 11.4% | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| % | | | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| | | | 4.1% | | | | | | |
| | | | 6 | | | | | | |
| | | | 2.74% | | | | | | |

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns.

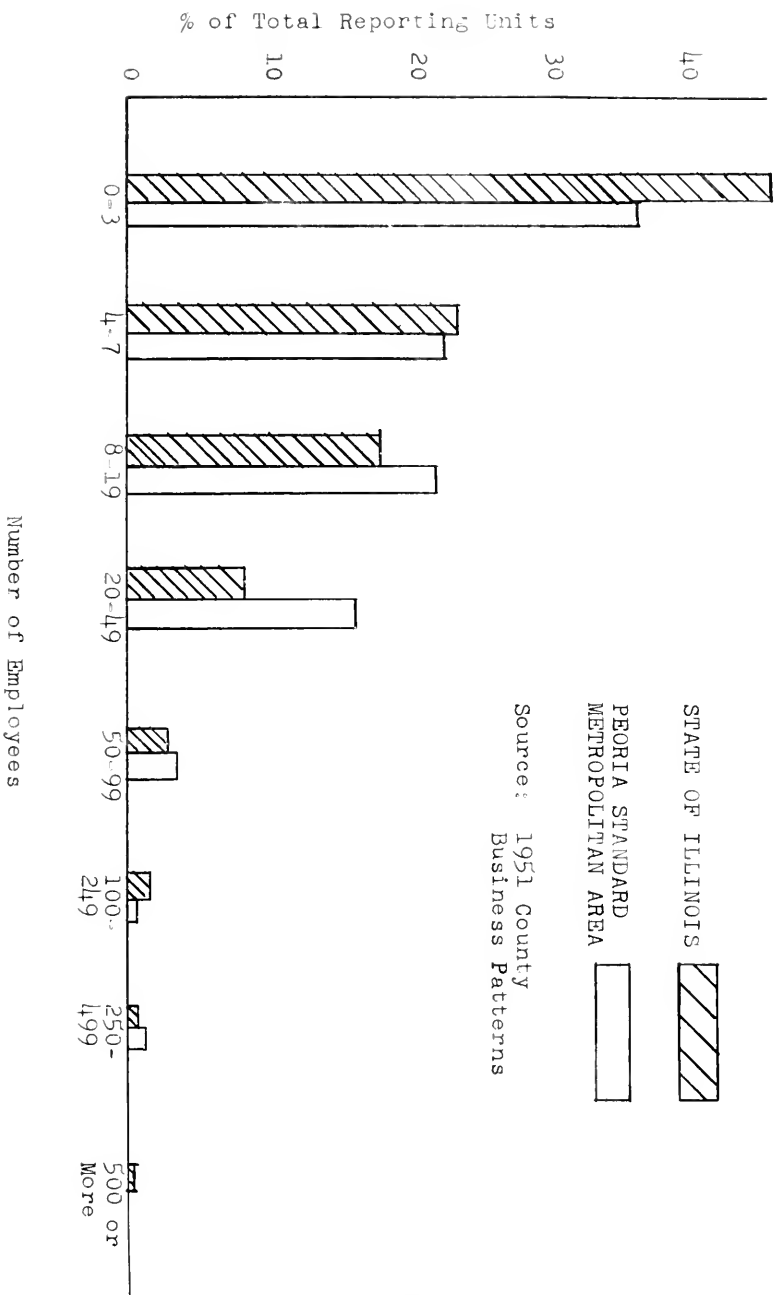
Table 4
WHOLESALE TRADE: FIRST QUARTER, 1951

| | No. of Employ- ees | Taxable Payrolls \$1000 Jan.-Mar. | Total Report- ing | Number of Employees | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|--|
| | | | | 0-3 | 4-7 | 8-19 | 20- 49 | 50- 99 | 100- 249 | 250- 499 | 500 or More | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 201,384 | 202,250 | 15,731 | 7072 | 3644 | 2956 | 1310 | 463 | 212 | 54 | 20 | | |
| % | | | 100% | 44.9% | 23.2% | 18.8% | 8.33 | 2.9% | 1.4% | 24 | 34% | | |
| Merchant Wholesalers | 119,826 | 114,467 | 9,571 | 4090 | 2276 | 933 | 823 | 285 | 131 | | 9 | | |
| % | | | 61% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 81,558 | 87,783 | 6,160 | 2982 | 1368 | 1023 | 487 | 178 | 81 | 30 | 11 | | |
| % | | | 39.2% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales Branches | 54,072 | 61,706 | 2,471 | 784 | 532 | 567 | 354 | 139 | 65 | 22 | 8 | | |
| % | | | 15.7% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petrol. Bulk Stations | 12,029 | 11,913 | 723 | 394 | 150 | 94 | 42 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 3 | | |
| % | | | 4.6% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agents and Brokers | 9,318 | 9,584 | 1,938 | 1282 | 385 | 200 | 55 | 14 | 1 | 1 | - | | |
| % | | | 12.3% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assemblers, Farm Prod. | 6,139 | 4,577 | 1,028 | 522 | 301 | 162 | 36 | 5 | 2 | - | - | | |
| % | | | 6.53% | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: 1951 County Business Patterns

Chart 1

DISTRIBUTION OF WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS
by Number of Employee Size Category
First Quarter, 1951



CHAPTER XIII

Retail Trade & Metropolitan Shopping Areas

RETAIL TRADE AND METROPOLITAN SHOPPING AREAS

RETAIL SALES FACILITIES

The retail sales facilities in the Peoria Metropolitan Area consist, in general, of major shopping districts in Peoria and in Pekin, eight neighborhood shopping areas in Peoria, two in Pekin, and small shopping districts in the surrounding villages.

In the city of Peoria, the principal shopping center consists of six blocks on South Adams Street, south of Main Street, two blocks on Main Street, and two blocks on South Jefferson. In this area, great strides have been made in recent years in the modernization of store fronts. The entire area is supplied with adequate street lighting by a modern mercury-vapor lighting system.

Twenty-one blocks south of this area, at the corner of Garden and Adams, is the oldest of Peoria's neighborhood shopping centers. Centering about Szold's Department Store on this corner is a complete three-block shopping area consisting of stores handling shoes, clothing, hardware, furniture, appliances, auto parts and accessories, and drugs. In this area, also, extensive modernization has been accomplished, yet a few establishments still exist with antiquated store fronts.

The principal shopping district in Pekin is located on six blocks of Court Street, three blocks of Margaret Street, and on four side streets which intersect Court Street. The facilities in this area, although of a much smaller nature than those in Peoria, handle a complete line of consumer goods. With the exception of one large department store, the retail establishments generally consist of one-story buildings of the type found in most suburban shopping centers.

Following the northwesterly direction of growth, Peoria's newest and most modern retail center is located on the corner of Lake and Sheridan Road. Organized and built as a unit, the group of one-story, contiguous stores form an L-shaped boundary to the south and west sides of a large parking area.

The entire unit was built in 1953-54 and consists of twenty establishments, many of which are suburban branches of stores originally located in downtown areas. The area consists of the following types of stores:

- Liquor Store
- Sheridan State Bank
- Drug Store
- Restaurant
- Drapery Store
- Wallpaper and Paint Store
- Millinery Store
- Cotton Shop
- Cardy Store
- Children's Department Store
- Jewelry Store
- Shoe Store
- Five and Ten Cent Store

Clothing Store
Food Market
Hardware Store
Furniture Store
Appliance Store
Bakery

Another relatively new and modern center lies between the 1600 and 2000 blocks Prospect Road. This area consumes five blocks to the west side of Prospect and is composed of continuous brick-front one-story buildings with a small parking area immediately in front. The group contains a delicatessen, drug store, food market, clothing and shoe stores, appliance outlets, paint store, bakery, and a bank. In this area, shopping hours are from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Other shopping centers in the immediate Peoria Area are the following:

Peoria - Corner of Knoxville and McClure: drugs, flowers, plumbing, appliances, hardware, bakery goods, furniture, and "five and ten" merchandise. Largely modernized.

Sheridan and Loucks: furniture, variety, jewelry, food markets, hardware, appliances, drugs, clothing, bakery.

University and Loucks: hardware, food, drugs, bank, shoe repair, builders' supplies. Facilities fairly new, but not elaborate.

Prospect at Seiberling: flowers, drugs, hardware, used cars, floor coverings, costumes, awnings, plumbing supplies, "five and ten" merchandise, food. Very little modernization.

University at Main: drugs, "five and ten" merchandise, shoes, women's apparel, sporting goods, appliances, shoe repair, trailers, children's department store, hardware, ice cream store.

RETAIL SALES

The latest Census Data on retail trade is that for the year 1948. Up-to-date information on total retail sales is available for the State of Illinois in the form of tax receipts reports. Several types of data for recent years have been estimated by certain commercial publications such as Sales Management's Survey of Buying Power, which is used extensively in marketing and advertising. In order to avoid the use of estimates, 1948 information will be used wherever reasonable. Additional information may be determined from retailers' occupational tax bulletins published by the State of Illinois.

In 1953 there were 3,850 retailers in the Peoria Metropolitan Area, an increase over the number in 1949 of 5.53%.

The development of several areas in Illinois as reflected by the number of establishments and by sales volume is indicated in Tables #1 and #2. The tendency toward fewer and larger units is shown by the differential between per cent of increase in sales volume and per cent of increase in the number of retailers. This trend, which has been quite general in recent years, is very clearly defined in the Chicago Area data and in State data. In Chicago, while the number of establishments decreased by .4 per cent, the volume of sales went up more than 25% over the five-year period.

Retail sales in the Peoria Metropolitan Area have displayed somewhat more stability than the state average. The local increase in sales volume amounted to 20.7% in the five-year period. Population increases, as shown in Table #6, p. 377, have not been such as to be considered significant causes to the difference in sales growth in various sections of the state.

There are a number of reasons for Peoria's somewhat lower than average sales growth in this period. Perhaps the most important is the less flexible buying habits of local residents. Much of the gains shown by other sections of the state merely are indicators of changes in the location of purchases. That is, the decentralization of retail establishments has brought to many smaller cities facilities that were only previously available in the two largest commercial centers in this region, the cities of Chicago and St. Louis. Thus, in those smaller cities which had previously ~~laid~~ within the orbit of these two centers local sales increased in some cases almost ~~phenomenally~~.

Residents in the immediate vicinity of Peoria were never substantially influenced by either of the two large cities and as a result the spread of well-developed retail store facilities away from these mammoth congested areas had little effect on their buying habits.

This dispersion very likely did have an effect, however, on residents of communities on the periphery of the Peoria trading area. As the facilities developed out from Chicago and St. Louis, many of these residents who had formerly traded in Peoria now came within the new orbit of the smaller but well developed decentralized facilities. The permanency of this situation is not by any means assured, however, as some of the present barriers to moderate distant trading are likely to be removed.

PEORIA RETAIL SALES PATTERN

A breakdown by type of store of the total number of retailers and total sales for the year 1948 is given in Chart #3. An indication of the concentration of large department stores is the large percentage volume handled under the heading, "General Merchandise." Once again, however, the fact that Peoria is bounded by two large farming counties affects the Peoria Metropolitan Area picture, most standard metropolitan areas include a good deal less area of this type.

Table #3 shows that Peoria has a higher percentage of its retail volume under the heading of lumber produced than either the state or nation. (Among the cities compared, it ranks second only to Rockford in this category.)

It is interesting to note that though Peoria is one of the largest producers of alcoholic beverages in the country, it has the lowest percentage of retail volume provided by liquor stores among the cities compared and a much lower percentage than either the nation or the state.

TABLE #1

RETAIL SALES GROWTH

| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | % in- crease 1949-1953 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Peoria SMA* | \$ 251,639,100 | \$ 272,299,200 | \$ 289,820,400 | \$ 293,933,250 | \$ 303,768,200 | 20.7 |
| Rockford SMA | 154,908,050 | 176,940,450 | 197,536,750 | 199,056,500 | 224,664,850 | 45.0 |
| Illinois | 8,382,456,640 | 9,025,297,700 | 9,602,692,700 | 9,864,942,200 | 10,469,175,300 | 24.8 |
| Cook County | 92,058,740 | 98,332,163 | 104,353,762 | 107,502,273 | 115,877,817 | 25.8 |

Source: Computed from State of Illinois Tax Bulletins

TABLE #2

NUMBER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS

| | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | % change 1949- 1953 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| Peoria SMA | 3648 | 3835 | 3852 | 3881 | 3850 | 5.5 |
| Rockford SMA | 2163 | 2265 | 2328 | 2382 | 2376 | 9.8 |
| Illinois | 133,309 | 137,852 | 136,332 | 136,625 | 135,879 | 1.9 |
| Cook County | 63,124 | 63,932 | 63,566 | 63,203 | 62,832 | .4 |

Source: Computed from State of Illinois Tax Bulletins

* SMA - Standard Metropolitan Area

TABLE 3
BREAKDOWN OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS BY TYPE OF COMMODITY

| | Rockford SMA | | Davenport-Rock Island-Moline SMA | | Des Moines SMA | | Evansville SMA | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | # | \$1000 Sales | # | \$1000 Sales | # | \$1000 Sales | # | \$1000 Sales |
| Total | 1678 | 163,760 | 2639 | 246,739 | 2342 | 267,871 | 1639 | 149,941 |
| % | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Food | 460 | 37,841 | 617 | 52,312 | 585 | 49,657 | 457 | 32,611 |
| % | 27.5 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 21.2 | 24.92 | 13.54 | 21.87 | 21.8 |
| Eat & drink | 354 | 15,088 | 758 | 26,420 | 554 | 17,720 | 404 | 12,829 |
| % | 21.1 | 9.2 | 28.7 | 10.7 | 23.6 | 6.6 | 24.64 | 8.58 |
| General | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 314 |
| % | - | - | - | - | - | - | .49 | .21 |
| General merch. | 32 | 20,100 | 63 | 37,076 | 44 | 44,140 | 35 | 19,619 |
| % | 1.91 | 12.27 | 2.4 | 15 | 1.87 | 16.5 | 2.14 | 13.12 |
| Apparel | 100 | 10,885 | 128 | 13,793 | 110 | 19,771 | 90 | 18,997 |
| % | 5.96 | 6.65 | 4.9 | 5.59 | 4.69 | 7.37 | 5.5 | 12.7 |
| Furniture | 74 | 10,140 | 102 | 11,440 | 95 | 14,542 | 49 | 9,465 |
| % | 4.41 | 6.19 | 3.9 | 4.64 | 4.05 | 5.43 | 2.99 | 6.55 |
| Automotive | 84 | 23,711 | 137 | 42,691 | 131 | 52,031 | 69 | 23,112 |
| % | 5 | 14.48 | 5.17 | 17.3 | 5.58 | 19.4 | 4.21 | 15.46 |
| Gas Service | 188 | 8,104 | 292 | 13,122 | 279 | 12,055 | 153 | 6,667 |
| % | 11.2 | 4.95 | 11 | 5.32 | 11.89 | 4.5 | 9.33 | 4.46 |
| Lumber, etc. | 102 | 17,399 | 131 | 19,495 | 135 | 18,694 | 87 | 8,016 |
| % | 6.08 | 10.62 | 4.95 | 7.9 | 5.75 | 6.98 | 5.3 | 5.36 |
| Drug | 52 | 4,736 | 73 | 7,643 | 105 | 8,218 | 63 | 5,905 |
| % | 8.1 | 2.9 | 2.75 | 3.1 | 4.47 | 3.07 | 3.84 | 3.95 |
| Liquor | 31 | 2,397 | 19 | 2,969 | 4 | 4,558 | 48 | 1,366 |
| % | 1.85 | 1.46 | .72 | 1.2 | .17 | 1.7 | 2.93 | .91 |
| Second Hand | 10 | 272 | 32 | 953 | 50 | 1,020 | 21 | 476 |
| % | .59 | .17 | 1.2 | .38 | 2.13 | .38 | 1.3 | .32 |
| Other retail | 186 | 13,183 | 280 | 18,825 | 245 | 25,465 | 152 | 10,564 |
| % | 11.1 | 8.05 | 10.58 | 7.63 | 10.44 | 9.5 | 9.27 | 7.07 |

Source: Census of Business, 1948

*Est. - Establishments

TABLE 3 - RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS (Continued)

| | Peoria SW | | State of Illinois | | United States | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | # | \$1000 Sales | # | \$1000 Sales | # | \$1000 Sales |
| Total | 2618 | 242,133 | 103,537 | 8,805,257 | 1,769,540 | 130,520,548 |
| % | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Food | 645 | 53,332 | 27,327 | 1,917,550 | 504,439 | 30,965,674 |
| % | 24.57 | 22.02 | 26.4 | 21.7 | 28.5 | 23.7 |
| Eat & Drink | 735 | 24,928 | 24,623 | 838,381 | 346,556 | 10,683,324 |
| % | 28 | 10.3 | 23.78 | 9.5 | 19.6 | 8.2 |
| General | 5 | 395 | 367 | 20,197 | 21,557 | 1,157,361 |
| % | .19 | .16 | .35 | .23 | 1.3 | .9 |
| General merch. | 70 | 38,055 | 2,256 | 1,492,327 | 52,544 | 15,975,357 |
| % | 2.67 | 15.7 | 2.18 | 16.86 | 2.96 | 12.2 |
| Apparel | 120 | 14,359 | 7,779 | 716,368 | 115,246 | 4,803,218 |
| % | 4.57 | 5.93 | 7.5 | 8.09 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| Furniture | 100 | 13,803 | 4,615 | 408,365 | 85,585 | 6,914,179 |
| % | 3.81 | 5.7 | 4.46 | 4.61 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Automotive | 148 | 38,466 | 4,642 | 1,254,490 | 86,162 | 20,104,054 |
| % | 5.64 | 15.88 | 4.48 | 14.2 | 4.9 | 15.4 |
| Gas Service | 294 | 12,398 | 9,164 | 392,253 | 188,253 | 6,483,301 |
| % | 11.2 | 5.12 | 8.85 | 4.44 | 10.6 | 5 |
| Lumber, etc. | 172 | 23,382 | 6,196 | 688,902 | 98,938 | 4,151,470 |
| % | 6.55 | 9.65 | 5.98 | 7.78 | 5.6 | 8.6 |
| Drug | 73 | 6,232 | 3,294 | 259,767 | 55,796 | 4,013,231 |
| % | 2.78 | 2.57 | 3.18 | 2.94 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Liquor | 20 | 1,671 | 2,068 | 159,577 | 33,422 | 2,579,507 |
| % | .76 | .69 | 2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2 |
| Second Hand | 30 | 519 | 793 | 13,023 | 16,969 | 304,654 |
| % | 1.14 | .21 | .77 | .15 | .96 | .23 |
| Other Retail | 201 | 14,593 | 10,011 | 643,805 | 164,073 | 10,383,213 |
| % | 7.66 | 6.03 | 9.67 | 7.27 | 9.3 | 7.96 |

Source: Census of Business, 1948

CREDIT BUYING

The 1948 Census of Business contains the latest reliable data on retail credit buying. The number of establishments is broken into two categories - "Large Stores and Multiunits," and "Small, Single Units." Other than these designations, no specific stipulations are made, nor is the information for small units broken down as to type of credit.

In the large stores, comprising 25.4% of the total number of establishments in the Peoria Area, 68.4% of all sales were cash transactions. Although there is only a small difference between the top and the bottom city figures compared, Peoria ranked high among the cities, but below the state figure. In the Peoria Area, the large stores do nearly three-quarters of the entire retail trade. In these stores, Peoria had a relatively high proportion of installment buying within the credit picture. With 8.9% of credit sales transacted on an installment basis, the area ranked above the other cities and the entire state. Table #5 gives a more complete picture of credit buying.

TABLE 4

RETAIL SALES PATTERN IN SELECTED CITIES

| City or State | No. of Stores | Large Stores and Multiunits Sales | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Chg. Accounts \$1000 | Stores with Credit Sales | | Cash Sales \$1000 | Total Cash & Credit Sales \$1000 |
| | | | Instal-ments \$1000 | Total Credit Sales \$1000 | | |
| PSMA | 362 | 40,328 22.7% | 15,804 8.9% | 56,132 31.6% | 67,490 | 123,622 |
| Dev.-RI-Moline | 395 | 45,173 24.7% | 13,358 7.3% | 58,531 32% | 68,605 | 127,136 |
| Des Moines | 310 | 57,756 27.4% | 13,999 6.6% | 71,755 34% | 81,949 | 153,704 |
| Illinois | 10,610 | 1,218,599 19.2% | 480,728 7.6% | 1,699,327 26.8% | 2,491,696 | 4,191,023 |

| City or State | Large Stores and Multiunits | Total Sales | | | Total Cash Sales of Both | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Total No. of all Large Stores | Total Sales of all Large Stores | No. of Stores | Small Single Unit Stores | Large & Small Stores \$1000 |
| | | | | | | |
| PSMA | 298 | 54,226 | 660 25.4% | 177,848 73.9% | 1,942 | 121,717 68.4% |
| Dev.-RI-Moline | 378 | 55,586 | 773 29.4% | 182,722 74.9% | 1,852 | 124,191 68% |
| Des Moines | 305 | 57,138 | 615 23.4% | 210,842 79.8% | 1,705 | 139,087 66% |
| Illinois | 12,086 | 2,116,255 | 22,696 22% | 6,307,278 72.5% | 80,105 | 4,607,951 72.8% |

Source: 1948 Census of Business, Vol. II, Retail Trade

TABLE 5
1948

| | No. of Paid Employees | Total Sales \$1000 | Sales per paid employee | Payroll \$1,000 |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| U. S. | 6,918,061 | 130,520,584 | 18,860 | 13,567,997 |
| Illinois | 499,660 | 8,805,257 | 17,620 | 1,071,253 |
| P. S. M. A. | 13,744 | 242,133 | 17,610 | 28,154 |
| Dav-RI-Mol. | 14,658 | 246,739 | 16,830 | 27,966 |
| Rockford | 8,883 | 163,760 | 18,430 | 18,627 |
| Evansville | 9,335 | 149,941 | 16,060 | 17,557 |
| Des Moines | 15,705 | 267,871 | 17,056 | 32,119 |

| | Sales per \$1 payroll | Payroll per paid employee | Number Persons Engaged* | Sales per Person Engaged* |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| U. S. | 9.61 | 1960 | 9,590,653 | 13,600 |
| Illinois | 8.17 | 2150 | 658,069 | 13,380 |
| P. S. M. A. | 8.60 | 2040 | 17,594 | 13,760 |
| Dav-RI-Mol. | 8.82 | 1900 | 18,461 | 13,360 |
| Rockford | 9.32 | 2090 | 11,421 | 14,330 |
| Evansville | 8.54 | 1880 | 11,737 | 12,770 |
| Des Moines | 8.34 | 1883 | 18,957 | 14,130 |

* Persons engaged include active proprietors and unpaid family workers.

Source: Census of business, 1948

TABLE #6

POPULATION INCREASE 1950 - 1954

| | 1950 Pop. 1000's | 1954 Pop. * | % Increase |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Rockford SMA | 152.4 | 164.6 | 8.0% |
| Des Moines SMA | 226. | 236.1 | 4.4% |
| Evansville SMA | 160.4 | 175.3 | 9.2% |
| Tri-Cities SMA | 234.3 | 246.8 | 5.3% |
| Peoria SMA | 250.5 | 265.8 | 6.1% |

*Estimate

Source: Sales Management's May 1954 Survey of
Buying Power

TABLE 7

RETAIL SALES - 1953

ESTIMATES

| | Pop. 1000's | Sales \$1000 | Food | General | Furniture | Automotive | Drug |
|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| PSMA | 265.8 | 300,046 | 70,649 | 40,125 | 17,123 | 59,272 | 7,149 |
| Evansville | 175.3 | 202,575 | 23.5% | 13.4% | 5.7% | 19.7% | 2.4% |
| | | | 43,741 | 23,436 | 12,852 | 39,424 | 7,083 |
| Tri-cities | 246.8 | 316,368 | 21.6% | 11.6% | 6.3% | 19.5% | 3.5% |
| | | | 67,137 | 39,804 | 14,536 | 69,219 | 8,970 |
| Rockford | 164.6 | 233,926 | 21.2% | 12.4% | 4.6% | 21.9% | 2.8% |
| | | | 54,723 | 24,528 | 14,541 | 43,296 | 6,104 |
| Des Moines | 236.1 | 341,880 | 23.3% | 10.5% | 6.2% | 18.5% | 2.6% |
| | | | 63,318 | 47,483 | 18,513 | 83,611 | 10,084 |
| Illinois | 9,042.2 | 11,352,340 | 18.5% | 13.9% | 5.4% | 24.4% | 2.9% |
| | | | 2,487,503 | 1,614,801 | 530,830 | 2,048,840 | 308,097 |
| | | | 21.9% | 14.2% | 4.6% | 18% | 2.7% |

| | Buying income family | Buying income per capita | Sales per family | % of utili- zation |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| PSMA | \$5765 | \$1809 | \$3598 | 62.4 |
| Evansville | 5297 | 1671 | 3663 | 69.1 |
| Tri-cities | 5773 | 1799 | 4114 | 71.2 |
| Rockford | 5694 | 1823 | 4439 | 76.9 |
| Des Moines | 5754 | 1889 | 4411 | 76.6 |
| Illinois | 5854 | 1845 | 3988 | 68.1 |

Source: Retail Trade, 1953 - from May 10, 1954 Sales Management - Survey of Buying Power

TABLE 8

RETAILER'S OCCUPATIONAL TAX RECEIPTS

Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area, 1949 - 1953

| | | Tax Receipts | \$ Volume of Sales | Number Taxpayers | Per Capita \$ Sales Volume |
|------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1949 | Peoria County | \$3,918,096.47 | \$165,904,000 | 2,623 | |
| | Tazewell " | 1,114,782.62 | 55,735,100 | 1,025 | |
| | S. M. A. | 5,032,879.09 | 251,639,100 | 3,648 | \$1,001 |
| 1950 | Peoria County | 4,209,538.00 | 210,476,900 | 2,725 | |
| | Tazewell " | 1,236,446.00 | 61,822,300 | 1,110 | |
| | S. M. A. | 5,445,984.00 | 272,299,200 | 3,835 | 1,087 |
| 1951 | Peoria County | 4,413,027.00 | 220,651,850 | 2,725 | |
| | Tazewell " | 1,383,371.00 | 69,168,550 | 1,127 | |
| | S. M. A. | 5,796,408.00 | 289,820,400 | 3,852 | 1,155 |
| 1952 | Peoria County | 4,488,397.00 | 224,419,850 | 2,738 | |
| | Tazewell " | 1,390,268.00 | 69,513,400 | 1,143 | |
| | S. M. A. | 5,878,665.00 | 293,933,250 | 3,881 | 1,171 |
| 1953 | Peoria County | 4,630,896.00 | 231,544,800 | 2,704 | |
| | Tazewell " | 1,444,468.00 | 72,223,400 | 1,146 | |
| | S. M. A. | 6,075,364.00 | 303,768,200 | 3,850 | 1,211 |

| | State Tax Receipts | \$ Volume | # Taxpayers | Per Capita \$ Volume |
|------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1949 | \$167,649,128.00 | 8,382,456,640 | 133,309 | 961 |
| 1950 | 180,505,954.00 | 9,025,297,700 | 137,852 | 1,030 |
| 1951 | 192,053,854.00 | 9,602,692,700 | 136,832 | 1,100 |
| 1952 | 197,298,844.00 | 9,864,942,200 | 136,625 | 1,131 |
| 1953 | 209,383,506.00 | 10,469,115,300 | 135,879 | 1,200 |

Source: State of Illinois
Retail Occupational Tax Reports

TABLE 8 (Continued)

RETAILER'S OCCUPATIONAL TAX RECEIPTS
AND RETAIL SALES VOLUME

| Rockford SMA* | Average # Taxpayers | Tax Receipts | Retail \$ Volume | \$ Per Capita** |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1949 | 2163 | \$3,098,161 | \$154,908,050 | \$1,015 |
| 1950 | 2265 | 3,538,809 | 176,940,450 | 1,160 |
| 1951 | 2323 | 3,950,735 | 197,536,750 | 1,295 |
| 1952 | 2382 | 3,981,130 | 199,056,500 | 1,305 |
| 1953 | 2376 | 4,492,897 | 224,644,850 | 1,474 |
| Cook County (Chicago) | | | | |
| 1949 | 63,124 | 92,058,740 | 4,602,937,000 | 1,020 |
| 1950 | 63,932 | 98,332,163 | 4,916,608,150 | 1,090 |
| 1951 | 63,566 | 104,353,762 | 5,217,688,100 | 1,160 |
| 1952 | 63,203 | 107,502,273 | 5,375,113,650 | 1,190 |
| 1953 | 62,832 | 115,877,817 | 5,793,390,850 | 1,288 |

* SMA means Standard Metropolitan Area

** 1950 Population

Source: State of Illinois Tax Receipt Bulletin

UTILIZATION OF BUYING INCOME

A comparison of the effectiveness of retail business in utilizing the consumer's available resources can be made with the use of figures from Sales Management's 1953 Survey of Buying Power. A good measure of this is in a comparison of the per cent of buying power income per family being attracted by the retailers in various cities. From Table #7, it is seen that Peoria retailers have not been doing as well as those of other cities. The area, utilizing 62.4% of available buying power per family, is below all the cities compared, as well as the State of Illinois. See Table #7 for a more complete picture.

Table #8 indicates that the rate of increase in Retail sales over the past few years in Peoria compares with that for the entire state. This is a rather dubious honor since the state figures include not only the metropolitan areas, but the less progressive sections of the state. In general, a city's rate of increase in sales should be above that of the state. Once again, however, we hasten to point out the fact that Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area includes a larger area than usually is the rule.

The low percentage of utilization is apparently not due to poor sales personnel since Peoria ranks well above three of the cities in sales per paid employee, and in sales per person engaged, ranks well above the State, nation, and two of the cities compared. The persons engaged category includes active proprietors and unpaid members of the family. Table #5 gives a more complete picture.

The validity of using the volume of sales per person employed as a criterion for effectiveness is, however, tempered by the fact that the rate of change to self-service units would increase this figure considerably.

Probably an important factor in the growth of retail volume is the notable increase in savings deposits in banks and savings and loan associations. In urbanized Peoria, bank deposits in savings accounts rose from \$86,866,976 in 1948 to \$155,315,693 in 1953, an increase of 78.7 per cent.

A large volume of savings certainly points out a desirable characteristic of the Peoria population. This trait, however, does affect the retail trade picture since the retailers have little control over the amount being saved in their area. There is definitely pointed out, however, a potential market into which Peoria merchants can and should expand. With proper promotional activity, there is no reason why the area's retail trade should not show improved growth characteristics in the near future.

CHAPTER XIV

SERVICE FACILITIES

SERVICE FACILITIES

BRADLEY UNIVERSITY, located within the city limits of Peoria, is a well-known medium-sized institution. The University includes seven colleges: the College of Engineering, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Fine Arts, Bennett College (Industrial Arts), the College of Commerce, the College of Education, Peoria Junior College and the Graduate School.

The following courses are offered at Bradley: Accounting, Air Science, Applied Mathematics, Art, Astronomy, Automobile, Business Administration, Biology, Chemistry, Commerce, Dramatic Arts, Economics, Engineering, English, Education, Electricity, General Studies, Geography, History, Home Economics, Humanities, Industrial Education, Journalism, Mathematics, Medical Technology, Metalwork, Modern Languages, Music, Nursing, Philosophy, Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Public Administration, Psychology, Religion, Sociology and Social Work, Speech, Woodworking, Technical Drawing, and Horology (Watchmaking).

The University has much to offer industries in the area: night courses, materials testing service, lecture-art series, consulting services, and, of course, the college graduate. A new engineering building, now under construction, has facilities for engineering society meetings and the faculty of the College of Engineering all take an active part in the various technical societies in the area.

"The objects for which Bradley University is formed are to organize and maintain forever an institution for the education of young people of both sexes in all the practical and useful arts, science, and learning, including a department of ethics in which instruction shall be given in the principles of morality and right living as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ; and so far as the resources of the institution shall warrant, there shall be such courses of study and means of instruction in science, literature, and art, as may be deemed advisable by the Trustees; but the chief aim shall be to furnish its students with the means of living independent, industrious, and useful lives by the aid of a practical knowledge of the useful arts and sciences." (from the University Charter.)

NORTHERN REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Purpose and Organization:

In 1938 Congress authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to establish, equip, and maintain four regional research laboratories - one in each major farm area. The purpose of these laboratories is to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities, their products and byproducts.

The four Regional Research Laboratories are under the administration of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. In addition to the four Laboratories, the Bureau includes a number of smaller research groups.

The Bureau is in turn one of the seven research bureaus which constitute the Agricultural Research Administration. Through the Administration, the scientific investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture are co-ordinated, and working relationships are maintained with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

These four laboratories - completed in 1940-41 - are known as the Northern, at Peoria, Illinois; the Southern, at New Orleans; the Eastern, at Philadelphia; and the Western, at Albany, California. The research undertaken at each of the laboratories is centered on those commodities dominant in their respective regions.

The Northern Regional Research Laboratory, whose area embraces Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Ohio, and Wisconsin, is working on three groups of commodities: cereal crops, especially corn and wheat; oilseed crops, particularly soybeans; and agricultural residues, such as straw, corncobs, hulls, husks, and the like.

The organization for research at the Northern Laboratory is based essentially upon the important components of the commodities being studied, rather than on the commodities themselves. Thus it is possible to use the research staff most efficiently and avoid duplication of work.

The Laboratory staff consists of approximately 300 persons, more than half of whom are scientists and technicians. The Laboratory is a U-shaped structure of three stories and a basement, with separate storage buildings and a power plant. The main building is divided into an administrative unit forming the base of the U, and containing the divisions or offices which provide general administration and other services for the entire Laboratory, as well as the Peoria branch of the Department of Agriculture Library; a chemical laboratory unit, containing some 75 research laboratories; and an industrial laboratory unit, or pilot plant, for process development on a scale sufficiently large to determine the economic feasibility of producing new or improved products which have successfully passed the "test tube stage" of experimentation. The industrial unit includes an experimental fermentation plant in which about 500 gallons of anhydrous alcohol or other solvents can be produced per day, and a motor fuel testing laboratory for evaluating alcohol and other liquids.

Utilizing farm commodities to their fullest extent may often be accomplished by processes employing fermentation. Molds, yeasts, and bacteria have an important part in the Laboratory's research. The Culture Collection, consisting of more than 5,000 strains of industrially important micro-organisms is one

of the largest in the world. It provides strains for intensive investigation in the search for new antibiotics, vitamins, enzymes, organic acids, solvents, and other valuable products.

The production of alcohol by the fermentation of grains and its use as a fuel in internal combustion engines appears to be the most promising large-scale industrial outlet for surplus grains. This problem, therefore, is being given special attention.

Another of the facilities for research is the semi-works plant of the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Project, in which sugars are obtained from agricultural residues for conversion to liquid fuels. Corncocks is the first of the residues being studied - the method of their conversion being one developed by this Laboratory's chemists, engineers, and fermentologists.

Achievements:

All the achievements of the Northern Laboratory cannot be reviewed here, but the following list of developments, many of which have already been accepted by industry, indicate the type and scope of the research conducted. Moreover, they show the route taken toward discovery of new uses for agricultural commodities and byproducts, how these accomplishments are opening up new markets, and the extent to which many of the products are contributing to our well-being.

Penicillin - Fundamental research at this Laboratory during 1941-1945 made possible the commercial production of penicillin and provided the foundation for a large and expanding new industry. Benefits to man in terms of lives saved and suffering alleviated by this antibiotic are incalculable. This research included the increase in yield of penicillin through improvement of the nutrient solution in which the mold that produces penicillin is grown, the development of a submerged culture method for its growth, and the isolation of higher yielding strains. Commercial production of penicillin in 1941 was nil; in 1948 production in the United States reached a monthly total of more than 8 trillion units. The wholesale value of the penicillin produced in 1947 was about 150 million dollars.

Fungal amylase - In the production of alcohol from grain, the starch in the grain must first be converted to sugar. Malt, obtained mainly from barley, is generally used to effect the conversion. A process has been developed at this Laboratory by which fungal amylase, the product of the mold *Aspergillus niger*, can be grown in submerged culture and used to replace malt, with subsequent lowering of the cost of producing industrial alcohol from grain.

Starch and gluten from wheat - The discovery and development of the Batter Process for producing starch and gluten from wheat flour solved in large part the acute need for these materials during the war years. The starch produced by this process was converted into sirups, dextrose sugar, and industrial alcohol for synthetic rubber. The gluten was converted largely into flavoring agents for foods supplied the military forces. In one year the industrial operation of the process utilized 300 million pounds of low-grade wheat flour, then in plentiful supply, to make products valued at more than 30 million dollars.

Textile fibers from zein - A continuous process developed at this Laboratory for producing a textile fiber from the corn protein, zein, is the basis of a commercial process which is now being used to produce this fiber. This fiber found early use in the manufacture of felt for a well-known brand of men's hats. The

fiber is superior in dry and wet strengths and in resiliency to other available artificial protein fibers.

"Norepol" and "Norelac" - Research on soybean oil during the war years led to the production of approximately 1.5 million pounds of "Norepol," a rubber substitute. This development helped augment the supply of rubber replacements in 1942-43. Fundamental research showed that a truly synthetic rubber could be manufactured from soybean oil in an emergency.

Extension of this research brought the development of "Norelac," a new synthetic resin which is now in commercial production. It is used mainly as a heat-sealing agent in the packaging of foods.

Improved soybean oil paints - Research on ingredients in soybean oil paints has led to the development of improved exterior paints for farm and industrial buildings. By proper pigmentation, the durability and speed of drying of soybean oil paints have been considerably improved. One recent discovery is that calcium oxide (powdered quicklime), when added to outside white house and barn paints made with soybean oil, produces coatings that are free from residual tack and after-tack, collect less dirt, do not discolor, and have improved durability.

Oil content of soybeans - During the three seasons, 1943-1945, the Commodity Credit Corporation, a Government agency, marketed the nation's entire soybean crop. The price at which the soybeans were sold to processors was based on oil content. If analytical errors had resulted even in very small deviations below the actual oil content of the beans, the Government would have sustained a large loss. Standardization of analytical methods and assistance to commercial and industrial analytical chemists, furnished by chemists of the Laboratory resulted in a savings of about 5 million dollars to the Government during this period.

Protein adhesive for shotgun-shell casings - In 1948 approximately half the shotgun shells manufactured in this country had the laminated paper used for their casings glued with an adhesive made from soybean protein. The formula for the adhesive, developed at this Laboratory, was the answer to the need for a more plentiful and cheaper adhesive than had been formerly used. As a result of both shooting and aging tests, the casings made with soybean adhesive were reported equal or superior to the shells made previously.

Gelable protein - "Gelsoy," a new protein product made from soybeans, has been developed at this Laboratory. Gelsoy dissolves in water and gelatinizes when heated. It has many potential uses in food and adhesive specialties. Its bland flavor and gelling characteristics indicate several possible applications in the food field, such as for soups, cooky and ice cream fillers, puddings, and protein enrichment of pastry products and candy. Gelsoy also has excellent whipping properties, similar to egg white, for use as a meringue.

Soft-grit blasting - In co-operation with the Navy, and at their request, a new method for cleaning airplane engines by air-blasting with materials which do not scratch, erode, or cause dimensional changes of parts was developed. The blasting material was composed of 60 percent ground corncobs and 40 percent whole rice hulls. This method saved the Navy about 250 thousand dollars during the war, since it shortened the time required to clean an engine and eliminated the use of valuable corn grits for this purpose. The method is finding increasingly wide civilian uses in the automotive, glass, rubber, and other industries. Laboratory studies have shown also that ground English and black walnut and pecan shells,

and certain fruit pits, with or without rice hulls, are efficient soft-grit blasting materials.

Improved wheat straw pulps - The possible shortage of timber for pulp production and the desirability of utilizing the large quantity of wheat straw which is burned or wasted in this country each year has brought wide attention to the research on straw pulping methods conducted at this Laboratory. One development is a method which makes straw pulp **exceptionally** well-suited for the production of fine and specialty papers. Such pulp has been shown also to produce excellent newsprint when blended with wood pulp. A second development has been the preparation of straw pulp by which insulating boards can be produced that have exceptional impact strength and other qualities equal or superior to insulating boards made from wood pulp. A third development has been improved chemical and physical treatments for preparing pulp for corrugating paper and paper board, by which improved products can be made at lower cost and in shorter time.

Process for producing sugars from agricultural residues - A continuous process for producing five- and six-carbon sugars, principally from corncobs, and converting these sugars into useful organic chemicals, such as alcohol, acetone, and furfural, has been developed. This process is being tested on a semi-industrial scale to determine its practicability.

Patents - Many processes, and especially processing steps, developed here are patentable. Inasmuch as the funds for this research come from the Government, such developments belong to the public, and all patents obtained are therefore assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture who is authorized to grant free licenses to anyone qualified to use them. Between 1941 and the start of 1949, more than 160 applications for patents had been filed by the Northern Laboratory. Fifty patents have been granted, and many were still pending as of January 1, 1949.

SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry,
Agricultural Research Administration,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Army

National Guard

Air National Guard

Navy - Coast Guard - Marines

There are four major military installations in Peoria: the Army Reserve Armory on North University Street; the National Guard Armory on Adams Street; the Air National Guard Armory and Hangar at the Peoria Municipal Airport; and the Naval, Coast Guard, and Marine Armory at the foot of Washington Street in East Peoria. The Army Reserve, Air National Guard, and Naval armories are modern buildings, all having been built since the end of World War II.

The Army Reserve and National Guard armories are available for public use, many types of shows, sports, and other activities being held there frequently. The military units housed in these armories are in a constant state of readiness to serve in any type of national, state, or local emergency.

PHYSICIANS & DENTISTS

The area comprised of Peoria, Tazewell, Fulton, Woodford, and Mason Counties, and small parts of other nearby counties, is known as Medical Service Area 386 in the publications of the American Medical Association. The following figures are from their Bulletin 94, Distribution of Physicians:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Area Code Number | 386 |
| Primary Center | Peoria |
| Size | 3,900 sq. mi. |
| 1950 Population | 342,100 |
| Population Density | 87.7 per sq. mi. |
| Per Capita Buying Power | \$1,520.00 |

Number of Physicians in

Area by Type of Practice:

Active (in active private practice)

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| General Practitioners | 179 |
|-----------------------|-----|

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Part-Time Specialists | 49 |
|-----------------------|----|

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Full-Time Specialists | 113 |
|-----------------------|-----|

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Admin., Res., Ind., Local Gov't. | 1 |
|----------------------------------|---|

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Full Time Med. School Staff | 2 |
|-----------------------------|---|

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Federal Government | 7 |
|--------------------|---|

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Retired and not in practice | 14 |
|-----------------------------|----|

| | |
|---------|---|
| Interns | 7 |
|---------|---|

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Residents | 20 |
|-----------|----|

| | |
|-------|-----|
| Total | 392 |
|-------|-----|

Primary Center, as % of area

| | |
|--------------|------|
| All M. D. 's | 61.0 |
|--------------|------|

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Active M. D. 's | 58.9 |
|-----------------|------|

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Full Time Specialists | 92.9 |
|-----------------------|------|

Population per Physician

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Counting all M. D. 's | 870 |
|-----------------------|-----|

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Counting Active M. D. 's only | 11,000 |
|-------------------------------|--------|

Comparison - Population per physician - all M. D. 's

| | |
|-------|-----|
| U. S. | 731 |
|-------|-----|

| | |
|----------|-----|
| Illinois | 660 |
|----------|-----|

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Peoria | 870 |
|--------|-----|

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Evansville, Owensboro | 1,040 |
|-----------------------|-------|

| | |
|------------|-----|
| Des Moines | 660 |
|------------|-----|

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Davenport - Rock Island - Moline | 970 |
|----------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Rockford, DeKalb | 860 |
|------------------|-----|

DENTISTS

The following figures are from "Distribution of Dentists," by American Dental Association.

| | Peoria County | Tazewell County |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Total No. of Dentists, 1953 | 109 | 26 |
| Population per Dentist | 1,647 | 3,123 |
| Number of 1953 graduates | 1 | 2 |

Comparison - Population per dentist

| | |
|----------|-------|
| U. S. | 1,677 |
| Illinois | 1,446 |

Counties

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| <u>Peoria</u> | 1,647 |
| Winnebago (Rockford) | 1,823 |
| Vanderburgh (Evansville) | 2,098 |
| Polk (Des Moines) | 1,350 |
| Scott (Davenport) | 1,442 |
| Rock Island (Moline) | 1,977 |

A statement is in order to explain the seemingly large difference in the figures for Peoria and the ~~State~~ of Illinois. Over half the population of Illinois is concentrated in the Chicago area, which also has the highest per capita buying power. Doctors and dentists naturally are very numerous in this area. This tends to distort the state-wide figures, causing Peoria to appear unfavorably.

TABLE 1
RADIO STATIONS STATISTICS

| <u>Station</u> | <u>WMBD</u> | <u>WEEK</u> | <u>WPEO</u> | <u>WIRL</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---|-------------|------------------------|
| Power | | | | |
| Watts AM | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Watts FM | 20,000 | | | |
| Kilocycles AM | 1,470 | 1,350 | 1,020 | 1,290 |
| Megacycles FM | 92.5 | | | |
| Coverage | | | | |
| Radius-miles | 60-75 | 40-50 | 40-50 | 50-60 |
| Network affiliation | CBS | NBC | None | ABC |
| No. of employees | 50 | 77 (Radio & TV) | 12 | 28 |
| Broadcasting hours/wk. | 140 | 126 | 98 | |
| Future Plans | TV VHF Channel 8 | New building to house all radio & TV personnel & equipment in East Peoria at site of TV transmitter. | | TV VHF Channel 8 |

TABLE 2

BANK CLEARINGS
BY ASSOCIATED BANKS - PEORIA

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Total Amount</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1885 | \$ 40,755,649. |
| 1890 | 84,706,288. |
| 1895 | 101,283,314. |
| 1900 | 107,476,581. |
| 1905 | 160,246,441. |
| 1910 | 159,027,747. |
| 1915 | 161,593,412. |
| 1920 | 281,528,228. |
| 1925 | 240,174,212. |
| 1928 | 284,704,051. |
| 1929 | 309,670,998. |
| 1930 | 233,987,209. |
| 1933 | 105,109,256. |
| 1935 | 147,301,419. |
| 1940 | 220,598,618. |
| 1945 | 372,220,284. |
| 1950 | 612,914,756. |
| 1953 | 701,909,954. |

SOURCE: Peoria Association of Commerce.

TABLE 3

D E P O S I T S

| <u>Name of Bank</u> | <u>1940</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>Depositors</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Central Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. | \$ 12,374,556. | \$ 30,767,263. | \$ 31,953,382. | \$ 33,951,581. | 23,159 |
| Jefferson Trust & Savings Bank | 4,273,142 | 19,338,940 | 27,742,204 | 28,522,613 | 21,719 |
| Commercial National Bank | 27,007,625 | 62,125,527 | 66,518,228 | 71,820,743 | 32,446 |
| First Nat'l Bank in East Peoria | 697,935 | 3,457,393 | 3,569,228 | 4,478,186 | Not Avail. |
| South Side Trust & Savings Bank | 1,934,998 | 5,741,611 | 7,770,643 | 8,013,559 | 10,555 |
| First Nat'l Bank of Peoria | 16,900,000 | 35,054,000 | 39,818,000 | 40,322,000 | 18,188 |

SOURCE: Individual Banks

TABLE 4

TELEPHONE STATISTICS

| County & City (or exchange area) | Estimated Population | No. of Telephones | Telephones per 100 Population |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Peoria, Ill. | 185,000 | 63,757 | 34.4 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 163,000 | 54,015 | 33.2 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 214,000 | 89,462 | 41.8 |
| Davenport, Iowa | 92,000 | 36,243 | 39.4 |
| United States | | 45,636,437 | 29.3 |

TABLE 5

NEWSPAPERS

| | Circulation |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Peoria Journal Transcript | 69,008 |
| Peoria Star | 33,836 |
| Sunday Journal-Star | 92,813 |

ASSOCIATIONS

Better Business Bureau
Builders Club of Peoria
Community Chest
Exposition Gardens
Illinois Retail Farm Equipment Association
Illinois State Dental Society
Junior Achievement
Junior Chamber of Commerce
Peoria Association of Commerce
Peoria Building Contractors
Peoria County Farm Bureau
Peoria County Home Advisor
Peoria County PMA
Peoria County Tuberculosis Association
Peoria Manufacturers' Association
Peoria Mental Health Society
Peoria Milk Producers
Peoria Producers Commission Association
Salvation Army
Tac Town
Travelers Protective Association
United Duroc Record Association
Volunteers of America
Y M C A
Y W C A

SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

American Cancer Society
American Red Cross
American Syrian Progressive Society
Boy Scouts of America
Carver Community Center
Catholic Salvage Depot
Catholic Social Service
Child and Family Service
Crippled Children's Co-ordinating Committee
Friendship House of Christian Service
Girl Scouts
Goodwill Industries
Heart Association
Italian-American Society
Jewish Community Council
Neighborhood House
Polio
Standard Club of Peoria

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- Department of Agriculture
 - Northern Regional Research Laboratory
 - Production and Marketing Administration
 - Grain Branch
 - Livestock Branch
 - Soil Conservation Service
- Department of the Air Force
 - 169th Fighter Squadron
 - 9642nd Volunteer Air Reserve
 - Radar Observation Squadron - Hanna City
- Department of the Army
 - Engineer's Corps
 - Peoria Area Office
 - Farm Creek Project
 - Lock and Dam
 - Fifth Army Field Office
 - Recruiting Service
 - Organized Reserve
- Civil Service Commission
- Department of Commerce
 - Civil Aeronautics Administration
 - Tower, Peoria Airport
 - Electronics Maintenance
 - Weather Bureau
- Federal Courts - Southern District
 - Attorney
 - Clerk
 - Marshall
 - Probation Officer
 - Referee in Bankruptcy
- Department of Health Education and Welfare
 - Social Security Administration
 - Food and Drug Administration
- Department of the Interior
 - Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Division of Game Management
- Internal Revenue Service
 - District Director
 - Audit Division
 - Collection Division
 - Intelligence Division
 - Alcohol and Tobacco Division
- Department of Justice
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Department of Labor
 - Bureau of Apprenticeship
- Department of the Navy
 - Marine Corps
 - Recruiting Office
 - 19th Special Inf. Co.
 - Naval Reserve Unit
 - Recruiting Officer

Post Office Department
Main Post Office
East Peoria Post Office
Bureau of Post Office Operations
Parcel Post Annex
Post Office Inspection
Postal Transportation Service
Railroad Retirement Board
Selective Service System
Local Boards
Treasury Department
Coast Guard Security Patrol
Collector of Customs
Veterans' Administration
Sub-regional office

HOTELS, MOTELS, APARTMENTS, BANKS, CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
NEWSPAPERS, RADIO & TV STATIONS, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS,
DENTISTS, LAWYERS *

Source: Peoria Telephone Book

HOTELS

- Al-Mar
- American
- Arion
- Bawin
- Cottage
- Crown
- Endres - 45 rooms
- Fulton
- Gup
- Harvard
- Home
- * Jefferson - 400 rooms
- Julian
- Kickapoo
- Lee
- McKinley
- * Mayer - 200 rooms
- Milner - 125 rooms
- Modern
- New Century
- * New National - 120 rooms
- Niagara
- Peoria
- * Pere Marquette - 500 rooms
- Royal
- South Side
- Straton
- Travelers' Lodge
- Yale - 28 rooms
- * Member, American Hotel Association

MOTELS

- A-Ace
- Bay View
- Beacon
- Bel-Aire
- Downtown
- Fairview
- Ferns

*With offices or facilities in the following cities or townships: Peoria, Bartonville, Bellevue, Creve Coeur, East Peoria, El Vista, Limestone Township, Peoria Heights, Richwoods Township, Spring Bay and West Peoria.

Four winds
High 29
Nob-Hill
Orange Prairie
Pendola
Peorian
Shar-Inn
Sunnyland
Vicary's
Way-Land
Whiteside
Hillcrest

APARTMENTS

Avis
Glen Oak Towers
Harrison Homes
Peoria Housing Authority
University Villa
Zimmerman Dairy Apartments

BANKS

Bartonville Bank
Central National Bank & Trust Co.
Commercial National Bank
First National - East Peoria
First National Bank of Peoria
Jefferson Trust and Savings
Prospect National Bank
Sheridan Village State Bank
South Side Trust & Savings
University National Bank

Physicians and Surgeons - 190

Dentists - 93

Lawyers - 237

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Associated Engineers
Austin Engineering Co.
~~S. Alan Baird~~
Beling Engineering Consultants
Leiter Electric Co.
Sutherland Co.
Turner and Ratcliff
Wallace Engineering

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Best Electric
Central Illinois Light Co.
Crawley Electric Co.
East Peoria Electric Shop
Krefting Electric Co.
Leiter Electric Co.
Oberlander Electric

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

George D. Johnson
Mergen and Fletcher
Sutherland Co.

MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS

Rex Klump Oil Co.
Mergen and Fletcher
Sutherland Co.

MARINE ENGINEERS

Dredge and Dock Co.
Fitz Simmons and Connell

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS

Darcy Engineering Corporation

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS

Beling Engineering Consultants

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Associated Engineers
Austin Engineering Co.

ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERS

Gregg and Briggs
Hewitt and Bastian
Jameson and Harrison
Lankton and Ziegele
Edward L. Verkler

CIVIL ENGINEERS

Abegg and Blickensderfer
Associated Engineers
Austin Engineering Co.
Stanley Bernstein
Horton Engineering Co.
Wallace Engineering

NEWSPAPERS

Heights Herald
Labor Temple News
Masonic Review
Peoria Journal
Peoria Star
The Register

RADIO STATIONS

W E E K
W I R L

W M B D
W P E O

W S I V

TV STATIONS

W E E K TV

W T V H TV

PERSONNEL & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN
PEORIA AREA *

(Numbers indicate number of Establishments)

Source: Peoria Telephone Book

Accountants - CPA and Public - 24
Adjusters - 14
Advertising Agencies - 13
Air Travel Agencies - 4
Ambulance Service - 5
Appraisers - 24
Architects - 19
Armored Car Service - 1 (Brink's)
Artists - 15
Auctioneers - 4
Auto Dealers - New - 23
 Used - 60
Auto Service Stations - 234
Auto Towing - 30
Bakeries - 31
Barbers - 18
Beauty Shops - 94
Beverages, Non-Alcoholic - 27
Bond Brokers - Surety and Fidelity - 35
Book Dealers - 5
Bookkeeping Services - 13
Bowling Alleys - 10
Building Materials - 43
Bus Rental - 3
Business Schools - Bradley University
 Brown's Peoria School of Business
 Comptometer School
 Speedwriting
Carpenters - 22
Caterers - 22
Cemeteries - 7
Children's and Infants' Wear - 13
Chinaware - 8
Chiropodists - 15
Chiropractors - 14
Churches - 107
Cleaners and Dyers - 90
Clinics - 10
Coal and Coke Dealers - 41
Coal Miners and Shippers - 10
Collection Agencies - 10

* Includes same cities and townships as previous list.

Concrete Contractors - 18
 Concrete Products - 9
 Concrete, Ready Mixed - 6
 Confectionery Stores - 26
 Contractors, General - 104
 Costumes - Masquerade and Theatrical - 1
 Credit Rating and Reporting Agencies - 4
 Currency Exchanges - 1
 Dairy Products - 21
 Dancing Instruction - 5
 Delicatessens - 3
 Department Stores - 18
 Detective Agencies - 3
 Diaper Supply Service - 2
 Die Makers - 4
 Distillers - 6
 Dog and Cat Hospitals - 8
 Dog Kennels - 4
 Draperies and Curtains - 16
 Dredging Contractors - 2
 Dress Suit Rental - 5
 Dressmakers - 3
 Drilling Contractors - 1
 Drug Stores - 66
 Electric Contractors - 34
 Employment Agencies - 5
 Engines - 8
 Entertainment - 5
 Excavating Contractors - 24
 Explosives - 2
 Expressing and Baggage Transfer - 7
 Exterminating and Fumigating - 15
 Farm Management Service - 8
 Financial Advisory Service - 5
 Financing, Commercial - 33
 Five Cents to One Dollar Stores - 8
 Florists - 38
 Food Brokers - 12
 Foods, Ready to Serve (Drive-In's) - 36
 Foundries - 8
 Fraternal Orders - 9
 Fraternities and Sororities - 17
 Freight Forwarding - 37
 Funeral Directors - 18
 Fur Storage - 13
 Gears - 8
 Gift Shops - 28
 Grain Dealers - 17
 Grain Elevators - 4
 Grocers - 231
 Halls and Amphitheatres - 8
 Hardware Dealers - 55
 Hats - 9
 Heating Contractors - 63
 Homes, Institutional - 17
 Hospitals - 8

Industrial and Mill Supplies - 10
Insurance Companies - 343
Interior Decorators - 43
Investment Securities - 18
Jewelry - 30
Labor Organizations - 30
Lathing Contractors - 1
Laundries - 27
Laundries, Self-Service - 11
Letter Service and Addressing - 12
Liquor and Wine, Retail - 100
Lithographers - 11
Livestock - 21
Loans - 52
Lumber - 28
Machine Tools - 6
Machinery Movers and Erectors - 6
Machinists - 21
Mailing Lists - 3
Manufacturers' Agents - 7
Market Research and Analysis - 2
Mason Contractors - 15
Meat Markets - 60
Meat Packers - 5
Men's Clothing - 33
Messenger Service - 4
Metal Finishers - 5
Metal Stamping - 3
Metallizing - 3
Microfilming - 2
Molds - 1
Mortgages - 20
Motion Picture Projection Service - 3
Movers - 34
Night Clubs - 5
Notaries, Public - 17
Office Building - 8
Office Equipment and Supplies - 22
Office and House Cleaning - 8
Opticians - 7
Optometrists - 36
Osteopathic Physicians - 6
Oxygen - 3
Packing and Crating Service - 6
Paint Dealers - 65
Painters - 45
Paper Merchants - 14
Patent Attorneys - 1
Paving Contractors - 13
Personnel Consultants - 2
Pet Shops - 4
Phonograph Records - 8
Photographers - 28
Pile Driving Contractors - 2
Pipe and Pipe Fittings - 10

Plasterers - 11
 Plastics and Plastic Products - 14
 Platers - 4
 Plumbers - 50
 Poultry - 22
 Power Transmission Equipment - 8
 Printers - 43
 Public Address and Sound Systems - 10
 Publishers - 10
 Real Estate - 114
 Recording Studios - 3
 Restaurants - 186
 Road Making Machinery and Equipment - 4
 Roofers - 18
 Rubbish Removal - 7
 Sand and Gravel - 15
 Savings and Loan Associations - 9
 Schools - 114
 Scrap Iron and Metals - 8
 Second Hand Stores - 5
 Sewer Builders and Cleaners - 31
 Sheet Metal Work - 27
 Shoes - 45
 Shoe Repairing - 6
 Shopping Service - 2
 Signs - 21
 Sporting Goods - 16
 Steel Erecting Contractors - 6
 Steel and Steel Products - 10
 Stenographers - 4
 Stock Brokers - 9
 Stock Yards - 6
 Tailors - 19
 Taverns - 296
 Tax Return Preparation - 21
 Taxicabs - 9
 Telephone Secretarial Service - 4
 Theatres - 10 (Movies)
 Tin and Tin Plate - 2
 Tools - 15
 Tools, Designed - 2
 Tools, Electric - 10
 Tools, Pneumatic - 2
 Tractors - 8
 Trailer, Rental - 10
 Trailer Parks - 12
 Travel Bureaus - 4
 Tree Service - 13
 Truck Rental - 6
 Trucks, Industrial - 20
 Variety and Sundry Stores - 17
 Ventilating Contractors - 6
 Veterinarians - 11

Welding and Brazing - 16
Well Contractors - 4
Window Cleaners - 5
Wire Rope - 5
Women's Apparel - 37
Wood Finishing Service - 1
Wood Preserving Service - 1
Wool Brokers - 1
Wrecking Contractors - 4
X-Ray Laboratories - 4

CHAPTER XV

PRINCIPAL STATE AND LOCAL LAWS

PRINCIPAL STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND
REGULATIONS AFFECTING INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

It is not within the scope of this report to exhaustively enumerate and analyze myriad laws which apply to the Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area. However, some understanding of the legal framework should be useful toward a better understanding of the characteristics of this area and for this purpose a general examination of the more important state, county, and local laws is included. Those who might wish more detailed and specific knowledge should consult the actual statutes and ordinances.

The Peoria area is governed by law emanating from several sources. Covering the entire area, of course, are the state statutes, the common law, and the case law. No treatment of the last two categories is possible and all references are to the statutes. Since the area embraces two distinct counties, a separate examination of each is included. The counties themselves are further broken down into cities, villages, and townships, and the law from these sources may be different in each case.

State Statutes Affecting Business The Illinois State Legislature has, over a period of years, adopted the following uniform acts. Since these statutes are widely accepted by the states throughout the country, the title of the act and the date of adoption is enumerated below without further explanation:

1. Bills of Lading (1911)
2. Fiduciaries (1931)
3. Insurers' Liquidation (1941)
4. Limited Partnership (1917)
- * 5. Negotiable Instruments (1907)
6. Partnership (1917)
7. Principal and Income (1941)
8. Reciprocal Transfer Tax (1929)
9. Regulation of Traffic on Highways (1935)
- ** 10. Sales (1915)
11. Stock Transfer (1917)
12. Trust Receipts (1935)
13. Warehouse Receipts (1907)

The above is not a complete list of the uniform acts adopted but includes those which should be of general interest and importance in their regulatory effects on business.

In addition to the uniform acts, the state has enacted legislation relating to various aspects of business procedure and behavior. The regulations in force which are of more general application and interest are examined in the following:

* See page 408, under "Bills and Notes" heading.

** See page 408, under "Bills of Sale" heading.

1. Banks and Banking:

The General Banking Act provides for the performance of general bank business and includes among its provisions the following:

1. Banks may not issue bills to circulate as money.
2. Banks are empowered to:
 - a. Lend money
 - b. Accept and execute trusts
3. They are forbidden to carry real estate, except the banking house, for more than five years after the acquisition of title.
4. Stockholders are subject to double liability.
5. Directors are liable in damages when they permit loans which are in violation of the act.
6. With respect to payment of forged or raised checks, banks are liable within one year after vouchers are returned or made available to depositors.
7. The Uniform Bank Collections Code has been held unconstitutional.
8. Trust Companies:
 - a. Are organized under the General Corporation Act
 - b. They alone may include the word "trust" in their title
 - c. Trust companies may qualify for court appointment as receiver, assignee, guardian, conservator, executor.
9. Currency exchanges and ambulatory currency exchanges must be licensed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; bond must be posted and no deposits may be accepted.
10. Private banking is prohibited

2. Bills and Notes.

The Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act has been adopted but there have been many variations from the form recommended by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. For more detailed information, reference should be made to the statute itself.

3. Bills of Sale:

The Uniform Sales Act has been adopted; Commissioners' Amendments to paragraphs 32 and 38 have not been adopted but the rules prescribed by these amendments as to bills of lading is in force.

4. Real Estate Brokers:

1. Brokers must be licensed by the Department of Registration and Education.
2. A real estate broker to be licensed must be over 21 years of age and must have had at least two years of practical experience.

3. Corporations, partnerships or associations are not granted licenses as such but may conduct business in this form if all members who actively participate, including salesmen, are licensed.
4. Non-residents may obtain a license.
5. Salesmen may not accept commission from anyone other than their employers
6. A limited partnership may not be formed for the purpose of carrying on a real estate brokerage.
7. A license is a prerequisite for the recovery of compensation.

5. Carriers:

There are numerous regulatory provisions as to depots, fencing of right of way, warning signals, crossings, adequate service, speed through cities, interlocking signals, first aid, passenger protection, safety appliances, equipment, switch connections, tickets, etc., the transportation of explosives, cattle, and grain.

1. The Illinois Commerce Commission has been established with the power of general supervision over utilities and railroads. These powers include the following:
 - a. Establish a uniform system of accounts
 - b. Supervise issuance of stocks, bonds, notes, etc.
 - c. Approve capitalization, franchises, leases, contracts
 - d. Make valuations and revaluations
 - e. Investigate accidents
 - f. Fix, control and regulate rates, track connections, facilities and their "joint" use, track and car service, grade crossings
2. Specific regulations now in force include the following:
 - a. Franchises are limited to domestic corporations except in interstate commerce
 - b. Scheduling and posting of rates required
 - c. Unreasonable and discriminatory rates are prohibited
 - d. Interchange of traffic and service is required
 - e. Provisions are made for proceedings before the commission
3. A common carrier may not limit its common law liability safely.
4. Extortion and unjust discrimination are prohibited and are punishable by fine.

6. Corporations:

1. Corporations are under the supervision of the Secretary of State.
2. Purposes of incorporation:
 - a. Corporations may be organized for any lawful purpose under the Business Corporation Act or under special

- statutes (for banking, insurance, non-profit purposes).
3. Corporate name:
 - a. Incorporated status must be made known in the corporation name by inclusion of the term, "incorporated", "company", "limited", etc.
 4. The term of corporate existence may be perpetual.
 5. Any three or more natural persons 21 years of age or older may act as incorporators.
 6. The Articles of Incorporation must set forth:
 - a. The name of the corporation
 - b. Its address
 - c. Its period of duration
 - d. Address of incorporators
 - e. Detailed information concerning the number, types, classes, rights, limitations, etc., of shares
 - f. Purposes for which it has been organized
 - g. The number of directors
 - h. Information on the value of property and an estimate of the gross business for the following year as a basis for computing the franchise tax. If the tax is to be paid on the basis of stated capital and paid-in surplus the above information need not be submitted. (For additional information concerning the franchise tax, see the following.)
 7. The Articles of Incorporation must be filed in duplicate with the Secretary of State.
 8. License fees (domestic corporations):
 - a. The corporation must pay an initial license fee and in some cases an additional fee
 - b. The initial fee is 1/20 of 1% of the value of the corporation's issued shares reported to the Secretary of State in its first report.
 - c. The additional fee, if required, is 1/20 of 1% of the additional stated capital and paid-in surplus.
 9. Filing Fees:
 - a. Various filing fees ranging in cost from \$1.00 to \$20.00 are charged by the Secretary of State.
 10. A Certificate of Incorporation is issued by the Secretary of State and must be filed for record within 15 days.
 11. The corporate existence begins on issuance of the Certificate of Incorporation but all consideration for shares must be paid before any business may begin.
 12. The minimum paid-in capital requirement is \$1,000.
 13. Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation may be made as desired subject to certain procedures which must be followed as set forth in the Act.
 14. Reductions of stated capital are subject to detailed regulations, but are permitted.
 15. Reductions of paid-in surplus may be made subject to certain restrictions and regulations.

16. By-laws may be made and altered by the Board of Directors unless this power is reserved to the shareholders by the Articles of Incorporation.
17. Stock of various classes and rights may be issued. All shares of the same class must have the same rights except for different series as to dividends, price and terms of redemption, amount payable in liquidation, sinking-fund provisions and terms and conditions of revision.
18. Issuance of stock:
 - a. Shares having par value may not be issued for less.
 - b. Shares without par value may be issued for an amount of consideration determined by the directors or by the shareholders if this right is reserved to the latter by the Articles of Incorporation.
 - c. Consideration may be paid in money or in other forms of tangible or intangible property, or in labor service actually performed. Promissory notes or future services do not constitute payment.
 - d. Certificates may not be issued until payment is made in full.
19. Transfer of stock is governed by the Uniform Stock Transfer Act. There is not stock transfer tax.
20. Redemption of stock:
 - a. No redemption of stock may be made which will reduce the remaining assets below an amount sufficient to pay all debts and liabilities of the corporation; which will reduce the net assets below the amount payable to shareholders having prior or equal rights to the assets on dissolution.
21. Stockholders' liability is limited to payment on full consideration for shares issued to them.
22. Meetings of shareholders are subject to various requirements as to frequency, notification, place, quorums, etc.
23. Voting:
 - a. Each share has one vote.
 - b. Proxy voting is permissible.
 - c. In voting for directors, shareholders may cumulate votes.
24. Action may be taken by consent of stockholders without meeting
25. Voting trusts are permitted
26. Directors:
 - a. Need not be residents or shareholders.
 - b. A minimum of three directors is required.
 - c. If nine or more directors are elected, they may be divided into two or three classes.
 - d. Vacancies may be filled by election at the annual or at a special meeting
 - e. Directors may remove officers or agents appointed by them but without prejudice to contract rights.

27. An executive committee may be appointed from the directors to act on their behalf.
28. Liabilities of directors:
 - a. Severe penalties are imposed for violations such as improper payment of dividends, assenting to loans to directors or officers, etc.
29. Each corporation must have a registered office in this state and an agent who is located at that office.
30. The broad general powers of a corporation are set forth in the act.
31. Dividends:
 - a. The Business Corporation Act sets forth in detail which funds may be used for payment of dividends.
32. Disposition of assets:
 - a. Assets of the corporation may be disposed of by the directors in the regular course of business.
 - b. The procedures to be followed if the disposition is not in the regular course of business are specifically set forth in the Act and provision is made for the assent of the shareholders.
33. Books and records:
 - a. A record must be kept in this state of the names of shareholders, their addresses and the number and class of shares they hold.
 - b. Provision is made for the examination of these records by shareholders of record
34. Reports of domestic corporations:
 - a. Provision is made for annual reporting to the Secretary of State of shareholdings and paid-in surplus and changes therein as a basis for computing the franchise tax.
 - b. Penalties are imposed for failure to report or to pay the franchise tax.
35. Mergers and consolidations are permitted and must be reported along with information on stated capital and paid-in surplus to the Secretary of State.
36. Dissolution procedures are set forth in detail and provide for the methods of initiating action, voting of shareholders, etc.
37. Corporate taxes:
 - a. Capital stock tax
 - b. Shares of stock of corporation, tangible property, or capital stock of which is assessible in Illinois, are not taxable.
 - c. Franchise tax is $1/20$ of 1% per year of stated capital and paid-in surplus. Minimum taxes are set forth as follows:

Stated Capital and
Paid-in Surplus

Minimum Annual Tax

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| \$50,000 | \$10 |
| \$50,000-\$200,000 | \$15 |
| \$200,000-\$500,000 | \$20 |
| \$500,000-1 million | \$50 |
| 1 million-10 million | \$200 |
| over 10 million | \$500 |

- d. There is no corporate income tax.
- e. There are, or course, in addition certain local taxes and taxes which apply to specific types of industries.

7. Interest:

1. Rates:

- a. The legal rate is 5% per annum.
- b. 7% per annum is permitted by written contract.
- c. Any rate is permitted
 - 1) Where corporation is the debtor.
 - 2) In case of demand loan exceeding \$5,000 secured by warehouse receipt, bill of lading, certificate of stock, bill of exchange, or other negotiable instruments.
- d. Judgments bear interest of 5% per annum.
- e. Pawnbrokers may charge 3% per month.
- f. Small loans (applies to licensees of State Department of Insurance) of \$500 or less:
 - 1) 3% per month on first \$150.
 - 2) 2 1/2% per month on next \$150.
 - 3) 1% per month on excess of unpaid balance

- 2. Usury results in forfeiture of all interest but must be pleaded

8. Monopolies and restraint of trade.

- 1. Are illegal under the common and statutory law

9. Principal and Agent:

- 1. No statutory provision

10. Collection Agencies:

- 1. No legislation

11. Sales:

- 1. Uniform Sales Act has been adopted but Commissioners' Amendments to paragraphs 32 and 38 have not been adopted.

12. Securities: ("Blue Sky Law")

1. The act provides for the registration with the Secretary of State of securities, investment contracts, investment fund shares (with the exception of certain enumerated exemptions); the registration of salesmen and dealers.
2. Fees for various types of registration are specified.
3. Approval of the Secretary of State is required for the advertisement of sales of securities with certain exceptions.
4. Violations are specifically enumerated and are severely penalized.

13. Surety and Guaranty Companies:

1. They are governed generally by the Insurance Code and come under the direction of the Director of Insurance.

14. Trademarks and Trade Names:

1. The law provides for the registration of trademarks and trade names and for protection from infringement.
2. Fair Trade Act:
 - a. With certain exceptions resale price maintenance contracts are enforceable for signatories and non-signatories.

15. Laws Relating to Labor, Employment, Health, Safety, etc.

1. See Chapter 7, page 129.

16. Building Codes:

1. No statutory provision.

State Taxation: The list which follows does not include every state tax which is in force but does cover those which are of more general interest and importance. No attempt has been made to explain the rate structure in detail since for the purpose of this report it was not deemed feasible or useful. The actual tax bill in many cases depends not only upon the actual rate imposed but in the method of application as well. This latter, important, determinant of tax liability was considered to be beyond the scope of this report which is concerned merely with presenting in a general way the types of taxes levied by the state.

1. Real Property Tax:
 - a. No levy
2. Personal Property Tax:
 - a. No levy
3. Income Tax:
 - a. None

4. Inheritance Tax:
 - a. Based on the clear market value of the property.
 - b. The rates and exemptions vary according to the relationship of the beneficiary and the amount of the gift.
5. Gift Tax:
 - a. None
6. Sales Tax:
 - a. The rate is 2% of 98% of gross receipts from sales in Illinois.
7. Use Tax:
 - a. None of general application.
8. Coin-in-Slot Amusement Devices Tax:
 - a. A license and an annual fee are required.
9. Stamp Tax:
 - a. None required.
10. Gasoline Tax:
 - a. Three cents per gallon for motor vehicles.
11. Liquor Tax:
 - a. One dollar per gallon.
12. Franchise Tax:
 - a. See page 412 , "Corporations"
13. Flat weight or mileage tax on Motor Vehicles.
14. Cigarette Tax:
 - a. One mill per cigarette with a discount of 5% upon purchase of stamps.
 - b. Municipalities are authorized to tax retail vendors
 - 1) Peoria and Pekin both levy this additional tax. See page 425
15. Unemployment Compensation Tax:
 - a. See Chapter 7, section dealing with laws relating to employment and labor.
16. Workmen's Compensation:
 - a. See Chapter 7; section dealing with laws relating to employment and labor.

County Laws Affecting Business: The only county laws of any significance in Peoria and Tazewell Counties in their effects on business are those which relate to zoning and taxes. Zoning requirements are treated separately in Chapter XI of this report. The only taxes of importance are the real and personal property levies and although the rates differ, the method of computing the tax liability is identical for both counties included in the area. The entire real and personal property tax bill depends, in addition to the county levy, upon levies imposed by the city and/or township, school district, sanitary district (if any) and whatever public authorities may exist where the business or individual is located.

For example, a business located in the City of Peoria pays, in addition to the Peoria County taxes, taxes levied by the town of Peoria (for poor relief, retirement, and for general expenses); by the City of Peoria; by School District 150; by the Greater Peoria Sanitary District; by the library; and by the Pleasure Driveway and Peoria Airport Authorities. Tables 1, 2, and 3 on pages 417, 418, and 419 show the specific rates prevailing in both Tazewell and Peoria Counties. Table 1, page 417, includes the levies of Tazewell County and the additional levies of the cities, towns, districts, etc. Table 2, page 418, provides the same information for Peoria County, and Table 3, page 419, provides a detailed breakdown of the levies imposed on residents of the City of Peoria.

As can be noted in the Tables, the total rate applies on the basis of each \$100 valuation. Table 4, page 420, is an abstract of the valuations and taxes for all of Peoria County extended for the year 1953 and includes the valuations of railroads in the area. The valuations are determined by the State Department of Revenue. The assessed valuation of property for 1953 has been determined by the Department to be at 19% of the fair cash value in Tazewell County. In order to bring the valuation up to 100% the assessed valuation is multiplied by 5.2632 and it is on this base that the tax rates are applied. In Peoria County for the year 1954 the Department determined that property is assessed at 22% of fair cash value and therefore the multiple used is 4.7619.

City Laws Affecting Business: The city is granted its existence by the state through the issuance of its corporate charter. The powers of the city in the State of Illinois are exhaustively set forth in section 24 of the Illinois Statutes. The statutory provisions specifically grant the power to either license, tax, or regulate certain businesses. Where the legislature has given the power merely to license or regulate a certain business the license fee imposed by the municipality must be reasonable in amount and bear some relation to the cost of inspections or the enforcement of the regulations. Where the statute grants the power to "tax" in addition to the power to license and regulate, the license fee can be imposed for revenue and need not bear any relation to the cost of enforcement. The powers of the city, therefore, can be thought of as involving: (1) the power to regulate, on the basis of which the various inspection and regulatory codes and the license fees to cover this cost are imposed; (2) the power to tax which enables the city to license and make levies on certain businesses and occupations as a source of revenue. The treatment which follows is exclusive of real and personal property taxes which were discussed above.

TAZEWELL COUNTY VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES FOR 1953

COMPILED BY R. C. THEIS, COUNTY CLERK

The 1953 taxes are extended upon the valuation as determined by the State Department of Revenue. The Department has determined that property in Towns, Charities is assessed at 1% of the fair cash value and to bring the valuation to 10% it was necessary to use a multiplier of 5.2632. Your valuation as assessed locally by your assessor and equalized by your Board of Review has been increased 5.2632 times and becomes the valuation upon which your taxes are extended.

[illegible]

Tax bills are payable to Town Collector (name and address on bill) until JUNE 9, 1954, and to County Treasurer, WM. J. DELLENBACH, Court House, starting JUNE 14, 1954. 1% penalty will be added on first installments on SEPT. 2, 1954. Advertising Costs will be added on Sept. 13, 1954.

CLASSIFICATION OF TAX RATES IN FLORIDA COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1952 - 1953

| | | |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 1952 | County Tax Rate | \$.098 |
| 1953 | County Tax Rate | \$.109 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1952 County Highway Tax Rate | \$.032 |
| 1953 County Highway Tax Rate | \$.032 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 952 County T.B. Sanitarium Rate | \$.038 |
| 953 County T.B. Sanitarium Rate | \$.044 |

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| 1952 | County | Health | Rate | \$.042 |
| 1953 | County | Health | Rate | \$.038 |

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| 1952 | County | Bridge | Rate | \$.008 |
| 1953 | County | Bridge | Rate | \$.008 |

[illegible]

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| Blairfield Township 10 N, 5 E | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 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2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2432 | 2433 | 2434 | 2435 | 2436 | 2437 | 2438 | 2439 | 2440 | 2441 | 2442 | 2443 | 2444 | 2445 | 2446 | 2447 | 2448 | 2449 | 2450 | 2451 | 2452 | 2453 | 2454 | 2455 | 2456 | 2457 | 2458 | 2459 | 2460 | 2461 | 2462 | 2463 | 2464 | 2465 | 2466 | 2467 | 2468 | 2469 | 2470 | 2471 | 2472 | 2473 | 2474 | 2475 | 2476 | 2477 | 2478 | 2479 | 2480 | 2481 | 2482 | 2483 | 2484 | 2485 | 2486 | 2487 | 2488 | 2489 | 2490 | 2491 | 2492 | 2493 | 2494 | 2495 | 2496 | 2497 | 2498 | 2499 | 2500 | 2501 | 2502 | 2503 | 2504 | 2505 | 2506 | 2507 | 2508 | 2509 | 2510 | 2511 | 2512 | 2513 | 2514 | 2515 | 2516 | 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2660 | 2661 | 2662 | 2663 | 2664 | 2665 | 2666 | 2667 | 2668 | 2669 | 2670 | 2671 | 2672 | 2673 | 2674 | 2675 | 2676 | 2677 | 2678 | 2679 | 2680 | 2681 | 2682 | 2683 | 2684 | 2685 | 2686 | 2687 | 2688 | 2689 | 2690 | 2691 | 2692 | 2693 | 2694 | 2695 | 2696 | 2697 | 2698 | 2699 | 2700 | 2701 | 2702 | 2703 | 2704 | 2705 | 2706 | 2707 | 2708 | 2709 | 2710 | 2711 | 2712 | 2713 | 2714 | 2715 | 2716 | 2717 | 2718 | 2719 | 2720 | 2721 | 2722 | 2723 | 2724 | 2725 | 2726 | 2727 | 2728 | 2729 | 2730 | 2731 | 2732 | 2733 | 2734 | 2735 | 2736 | 2737 | 2738 | 2739 | 2740 | 2741 | 2742 | 2743 | 2744 | 2745 | 2746 | 2747 | 2748 | 2749 | 2750 | 2751 | 2752 | 2753 | 2754 | 2755 | 2756 | 2757 | 2758 | 2759 | 2760 | 2761 | 2762 | 2763 | 2764 | 2765 | 2766 | 2767 | 2768 | 2769 | 2770 | 2771 | 2772 | 2773 | 2774 | 2775 | 2776 | 2777 | 2778 | 2779 | 2780 | 2781 | 2782 | 2783 | 2784 | 2785 | 2786 | 2787 | 2788 | 2789 | 2790 | 2791 | 2792 | 2793 | 2794 | 2795 | 2796 | 2797 | 2798 | 2799 | 2800 | 2801 | 2802 | 2803 | 2804 | 2805 | 2806 | 2807 | 2808 | 2809 | 2810 | 2811 | 2812 | 2813 | 2814 | 2815 | 2816 | 2817 | 2818 | 2819 | 2820 | 2821 | 2822 | 2823 | 2824 | 2825 | 2826 | 2827 | 2828 | 2829 | 2830 | 2831 | 2832 | 2833 | 2834 | 2835 | 2836 | 2837 | 2838 | 2839 | 2840 | 2841 | 2842 | 2843 | 2844 | 2845 | 2846 | 2847 | 2848 | 2849 | 2850 | 2851 | 2852 | 2853 | 2854 | 2855 | 2856 | 2857 | 2858 | 2859 | 2860 | 2861 | 2862 | 2863 | 2864 | 2865 | 2866 | 2867 | 2868 | 2869 | 2870 | 2871 | 2872 | 2873 | 2874 | 2875 | 2876 | 2877 | 2878 | 2879 | 2880 | 2881 | 2882 | 2883 | 2884 | 2885 | 2886 | 2887 | 2888 | 2889 | 2890 | 2891 | 2892 | 2893 | 2894 | 2895 | 2896 | 2897 | 2898 | 2899 | 2900 | 2901 | 2902 | 2903 | 2904 | 2905 | 2906 | 2907 | 2908 | 2909 | 2910 | 2911 | 2912 | 2913 | 2914 | 2915 | 2916 | 2917 | 2918 | 2919 | 2920 | 2921 | 2922 | 2923 | 2924 | 2925 | 2926 | 2927 | 2928 | 2929 | 2930 | 2931 | 2932 | 2933 | 2934 | 2935 | 2936 | 2937 | 2938 | 2939 | 2940 | 2941 | 2942 | 2943 | 2944 | 2945 | 2946 | 2947 | 2948 | 2949 | 2950 | 2951 | 2952 | 2953 | 2954 | 2955 | 2956 | 2957 | 2958 | 2959 | 2960 | 2961 | 2962 | 2963 | 2964 | 2965 | 2966 | 2967 | 2968 | 2969 | 2970 | 2971 | 2972 | 2973 | 2974 | 2975 | 2976 | 2977 | 2978 | 2979 | 2980 | 2981 | 2982 | 2983 | 2984 | 2985 | 2986 | 2987 | 2988 | 2989 | 2990 | 2991 | 2992 | 2993 | 2994 | 2995 | 2996 | 2997 | 2998 | 2999 | 3000 | 3001 | 3002 | 3003 | 3004 | 3005 | 3006 | 3007 | 3008 | 3009 | 3010 | 3011 | 3012 | 3013 | 3014 | 3015 | 3016 | 3017 | 3018 | 3019 | 3020 | 3021 | 3022 | 3023 | 3024 | 3025 | 3026 | 3027 | 3028 | 3029 | 3030 | 3031 | 3032 | 3033 | 3034 | 3035 | 3036 | 3037 | 3038 | 3039 | 3040 | 3041 | 3042 | 3043 | 3044 | 3045 | 3046 | 3047 | 3048 | 3049 | 3050 | 3051 | 3052 | 3053 | 3054 | 3055 | 3056 | 3057 | 3058 | 3059 | 3060 | 3061 | 3062 | 3063 | 3064 | 3065 | 3066 | 3067 | 3068 | 3069 | 3070 | 3071 | 3072 | 3073 | 3074 | 3075 | 3076 | 3077 | 3078 | 3079 | 3080 | 3081 | 3082 | 3083 | 3084 | 3085 | 3086 | 3087 | 3088 | 3089 | 3090 | 3091 | 3092 | 3093 | 3094 | 3095 | 3096 | 3097 | 3098 | 3099 | 3100 | 3101 | 3102 | 3103 | 3104 | 3105 | 3106 | 3107 | 3108 | 3109 | 3110 | 3111 | 3112 | 3113 | 3114 | 3115 | 3116 | 3117 | 3118 | 3119 | 3120 | 3121 | 3122 | 3123 | 3124 | 3125 | 3126 | 3127 | 3128 | 3129 | 3130 | 3131 | 3132 | 3133 | 3134 | 3135 | 3136 | 3137 | 3138 | 3139 | 3140 | 3141 | 3142 | 3143 | 3144 | 3145 | 3146 | 3147 | 3148 | 3149 | 3150 | 3151 | 3152 | 3153 | 3154 | 3155 | 3156 | 3157 | 3158 | 3159 | 3160 | 3161 | 3162 | 3163 | 3164 | 3165 | 3166 | 3167 | 3168 | 3169 | 3170 | 3171 | 3172 | 3173 | 3174 | 3175 | 3176 | 3177 | 3178 | 3179 | 3180 | 3181 | 3182 | 3183 | 3184 | 3185 | 3186 | 3187 | 3188 | 3189 | 3190 | 3191 | 3192 | 3193 | 3194 | 3195 | 3196 | 3197 | 3198 | 3199 | 3200 | 3201 | 3202 | 3203 | 3204 | 3205 | 3206 | 3207 | 3208 | 3209 | 3210 | 3211 | 3212 | 3213 | 3214 | 3215 | 3216 | 3217 | 3218 | 3219 | 3220 | 3221 | 3222 | 3223 | 3224 | 3225 | 3226 | 3227 | 3228 | 3229 | 3230 | 3231 | 3232 | 3233 | 3234 | 3235 | 3236 | 3237 | 3238 | 3239 | 3240 | 3241 | 3242 | 3243 | 3244 | 3245 | 3246 | 3247 | 3248 | 3249 | 3250 | 3251 | 3252 | 3253 | 3254 | 3255 | 3256 | 3257 | 3258 | 3259 | 3260 | 3261 | 3262 | 3263 | 3264 | 3265 | 3266 | 3267 | 3268 | 3269 | 3270 | 3271 | 3272 | 3273 | 3274 | 3275 | 3276 | 3277 | 3278 | 3279 | 3280 | 3281 | 3282 | 3283 | 3284 | 3285 | 3286 | 3287 | 3288 | 3289 | 3290 | 3291 | 3292 | 3293 | 3294 | 3295 | 3296 | 3297 | 3298 | 3299 | 3300 | 3301 | 3302 | 3303 | 3304 | 3305 | 3306 | 3307 | 3308 | 3309 | 3310 | 3311 | 3312 | 3313 | 3314 | 3315 | 3316 | 3317 | 3318 | 3319 | 3320 | 3321 | 3322 | 3323 |
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| Highway Tax | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|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[illegible]

Taxes will be extended at these rates on the basis of each \$100 valuation.

Taxpayers are advised to mail check or mo

Wm. J. DELLENBACH, County Treasurer

Compiled by LEONARD T. SOURS, County Clerk
Printing in line.

TAX RATES FOR THE YEARS 1949-1950-1951-1952-1953
TOWN OF THE CITY OF PEORIA

| | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | No Levy | No Levy | No Levy | No Levy | No Levy |
| State Tax | \$.109 | \$.098 | \$.09 | \$.089 | \$.087 |
| County Tax | .677 | .684 | .663 | .649 | .663 |
| City Tax | .095 | .097 | .116 | .114 | .08 |
| Town Tax | .975 | .975 | .945 | .972 | .97 |
| School Tax | .116 | .116 | .117 | .117 | .122 |
| Park Tax | .032 | .032 | .032 | .033 | .033 |
| County Highway Tax | .063 | .063 | .055 | .045 | .045 |
| Greater Peoria Sanitary District | .008 | .008 | .008 | .006 | ... |
| County Bridge | .025 | .027 | .024 | .025 | ... |
| Peoria Airport | | | | | ... |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| *100% Full Valuation | \$2.10 | \$2.10 | \$2.05 | \$2.05 | \$2.00 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

**COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE
1952 AND 1953 TAX RATES
TOWN OF THE CITY OF PEORIA
(City of Peoria)**

| | Rate 1952 | Rate 1953 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| COUNTY | | |
| General | \$.075 | \$.08 |
| Detention Home | .0065 | .0068 |
| Retirement Fund | .0165 | .0175 |
| Veterans Assistance | None | .0047 |
| Total | .098 | .109 |
| COUNTY HIGHWAY | .032 | .032 |
| COUNTY BRIDGE | .008 | .008 |
| TOWN | | |
| General | .013 | .0115 |
| Poor Relief | .0814 | .0795 |
| Retirement | .0026 | .004 |
| Total | .097 | .095 |
| CITY OF PEORIA | | |
| Corporate | .174 | .1744 |
| Judgment Bonds | .005 | .0096 |
| Library | .074 | .077 |
| T.B. Sanitarium | .04 | .04 |
| Firemen's Pension | .0195 | .0202 |
| Police Pension | .014 | None |
| Garbage | .0505 | .0505 |
| Public Benefit | .017 | .018 |
| Fire Protection | .064 | .064 |
| Police Protection | .075 | .075 |
| Band | .0063 | .0065 |
| Health | .0253 | .0253 |
| Street and Bridge | .0505 | .0505 |
| Recreation | .0314 | .033 |
| Retirement | .032 | .033 |
| Harbor | .0055 | None |
| Total | .684 | .677 |
| SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 150 | | |
| Education | .75 | .75 |
| Building | .20 | .20 |
| Retirement | .025 | .025 |
| Total | .975 | .975 |
| GREATER PEORIA SANITARY | | |
| General | .0433 | .0435 |
| Retirement | .007 | .0047 |
| Public Benefit | .0127 | .0148 |
| Total | .063 | .063 |
| PLEASURE DRIVEWAY | | |
| General | .0505 | .0505 |
| Recreation | .0095 | .0093 |
| Special | .05 | .0502 |
| Retirement | .006 | .006 |
| Total | .116 | .116 |
| PEORIA AIRPORT | | |
| General | .0233 | .0221 |
| Bonds | .0037 | .0029 |
| Total | .027 | .025 |
| TOTAL | \$2.10 | \$2.10 |

* County Health Rate .038 abated by .0127 within Corporate Limits of City of Peoria per Statute.

Power to Regulate: No attempt will be made here to enumerate the areas in which statutory provision is made for regulation and licensing. Table 5, pages 422 and 423, is a listing of those powers which the City of Peoria has actually invoked by imposing license fees. Although the income from this source is important to the city, the individual fees are not significant in amount and do not impose a burden on the business or occupation involved. The list of activities which are regulated covers those which relate to health matters, such as food dealers, milk dealers, meat dealers, restaurants, etc., and extends to building permits, use of public streets, electrical work, etc.

More important than the license fee imposed, from the point of view of the business or occupation, are the regulations as embodied in the various codes. The requirements set forth in the Peoria codes are not significantly different from those which generally prevail in other cities. The building code, adopted in 1940, is very similar in almost all respects to the 1941 edition of the Uniform Building Code. Likewise, the electrical code parallels the National Electrical Code as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association; the smoke abatement regulations are based on the Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the heating installation code is the one recommended by the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association of Cleveland, Ohio; the plumbing code is the same as that which has been adopted by the state. By the detailed nature of the codes, nothing short of actual reference to the applicable code itself can serve as an answer to specific questions as to requirements. Therefore, since a general outline of the codes would not be useful and the inclusion of the codes themselves in this report is not feasible, detailed questions should best be taken to the appropriate city regulating agency. Table 6, page 424, is a list of the regulation codes in force in Peoria and the appropriate city department to consult for detailed information.

Power to Tax: Typical to almost all municipalities, the main source of tax revenue in the cities within the Peoria area is the real property tax and in this state the additional levy made on personal property. These rates have been previously discussed (page 420). Section 24 of the state statutes grants certain additional powers to tax and while not all of them have been invoked, many have been levied. Table 7, page 425, is a list of the taxes imposed by the Peoria City Code. None of the taxes existing in any of the cities in the area involve any significant amount from the point of view of their being a burden which might deter industrial development, although they do constitute in the sum an important source of income to the cities.

In addition to the real and personal property taxes, and the taxes itemized in Table 7, page 425, the City of Peoria levies special assessments for improvements in streets, lighting and sewers, the cost of which is computed by the City Engineer's office and shared in part by the city.

LICENSE FEES LEVIED BY THE CITY OF PEORIA

| <u>Business or Occupation</u> | <u>Fee</u> |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Building Permits | \$1.50 to several hundred dollars |
| House Movers | \$1.00 for each 300 feet a building is moved |
| Use of street during construction | \$2.00 per month for each 25 feet of frontage occupied |
| Plumbing | --- |
| Electrical wiring and neon signs | \$1.00 to \$5.00 per year |
| Electrical contractors | \$25.00 per year |
| Erection of billboards and signboards | \$2.00 per 25 lineal feet |
| Compressing acetylene gas | \$100.00 per year |
| Outdoor Advertising | Under 25 signs - \$25.00 per year Over 25 signs - \$250.00 per year |
| Explosives | \$25.00 per year |
| Night Scavengers | \$50.00 per year plus \$25.00 per vehicle |
| Operators of passenger elevators | \$.50 per year |
| Stationary and hoisting engineers | Engineers - \$2.00 per year Boiler tenders - \$1.00 per year |
| Weights and measures | Fees fixed by state law |
| Dog license | \$1.00 |
| Structures on and under public ways | Fee varies by type of structure. |
| Work on public ways | Detailed schedule of fees |
| Bicycles | \$.50 per year |
| Photographing on streets | \$50.00 per year |

LICENSE FEES LEVIED BY THE CITY OF PEORIA
(continued)

| <u>Business or Occupation</u> | <u>Fee</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Businesses coming under Smoke Abatement Ordinance | Fees vary for each type of business |
| Selling deadly weapons | \$50.00 per year |
| Businesses coming under Fire Prevention Ordinance | Fees vary for each type of business |

Some of the occupations which are not now regulated and licensed but which can be are auto courts, chicken hatcheries, coal dealers, dry cleaners, food lockers, ice dealers, kennels, laundries, machine shops, oil dealers, parking lots, bakeries, bakery vehicles, feed dealers, public garages, massage parlors, and wholesale tobacco dealers.

PEORIA CITY REGULATORY CODES AND ENFORCING DEPARTMENTS

| <u>CODE</u> | <u>ENFORCING DEPARTMENT</u> |
|---|---|
| Building - which embraces plumbing, electrical and all things pertaining to building. | Director of Inspection, Dean M. DuBoff, ex-officio Building Commissioner. |
| Zoning | Building Commissioner |
| Traffic | Daniel J. Hanson, Traffic Engineer; Louis Davis, Jr., Captain of Traffic; Frank M. Evans, Superintendent of Police. |
| Fire Prevention | Bureau of Fire Prevention under the direction of the Fire Marshal. |
| Department of Air Pollution Control | Director of Inspection, ex-officio Director of Air Pollution Control. |

TAXES LEVIED BY THE CITY OF PEORIA

| <u>Business or Occupation</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|--|---|
| Amusements (18 classes) | Rate varies from \$2 00 to \$5 00 per day; \$15 00 to \$200 00 per year |
| Auctioneers | \$100 00 per year |
| Bowling alleys and billiard halls | \$10 00 per alley and per table |
| Brokers | \$5 00 per annum |
| Cigarettes | \$ 01 per pack on retailer |
| Liquor | \$25 00 to \$1,000 per year |
| Mechanical, musical and amusement devices | --- |
| Motor Vehicles | |
| Automobiles. | \$4 00 - 25 horsepower \$5 00 - 25 to 35 horsepower \$6 00 - 35 to 50 horsepower \$7 50 - over 50 horsepower |
| Trucks. | \$5 00 - 3,000 pounds, fully loaded to \$17 50 - 59,000 pounds, fully loaded |
| Pawnbrokers | \$75 00 per year |
| Money lenders | \$200 00 per year |
| Peddlers | \$25 00 per year |
| Public carts | \$5 00 per vehicle |
| Secondhand dealers | \$50 00 per year |
| Junk dealers | \$25 00 per year |
| Taxicabs | \$20 00 per cab |
| Transient Merchants | \$15 00 per day, \$75 00 per week; \$200 00 per month |

In addition to these taxes which are imposed, the city could also tax detective agencies, barber shops, lumber yards, livery stables, ice cream parlors, coffee houses, expressmen, porters, and florists

The practical effect of this relation is quite often state domination and unwarranted legislative interference. Basically it means that the legislature is the source and custodian of municipal law. Local legislating tends to become a matter of filling in the details of state law.

Very important in this regard is the fact that urban problems and responsibilities are ultimately state responsibilities. Failures and inadequacies at the local level often have their roots in state legislation. Without denying local responsibility for many of the failures which often arise, it should be recognized nevertheless that the state usually must bear a good portion of the responsibility. Those attempting to locate responsibility for either action or inaction - those looking for the source of troubles will find it advantageous to investigate at the state level first.

The above facts are even more significant when the character and composition of the Illinois legislature is taken into consideration. Due to a failure to reapportion the state since 1900, the Illinois legislature is dominated by representatives from the rural areas, who sometimes lack sufficient familiarity with or interest in urban problems.

Legislative interference is most critical in three areas; namely, finance, structure and organization of local government organs; and territorial growth. For example, in nearly every instance, each grant of taxing power made by the Illinois legislature is qualified by a maximum rate at which taxes may be raised. Likewise, limitations on indebtedness and maximum salaries to be paid municipal officials tend to restrict effective performance of local functions and services. Frequently, cities have been forced to suspend essential functions for a time or even suspend them altogether, for want of funds made inaccessible by state restrictions.

In Peoria for instance, failure of the state to empower the city to impose an income tax or impose a sales tax without a referendum has left the city without adequate means to provide for a separate storm sewer system which would be advantageous to industry. Moreover, failure to provide an easy, yet just, method of annexation has made it difficult for the city to gain territory vital to the welfare and growth of the city.

The problems resulting from state control are not unique to Peoria or to Illinois. Nor is this to condemn state control. Such control is necessary. The emphasis here is upon recognition of the state influence, an influence which will be given consideration in the discussions which follow. Briefly, an industrialist should note that most inadequacies and problems at the local level are in part at least traceable to the state law.

County of Peoria¹

Peoria County, one of the most heavily populated counties in the state, is a convenient subdivision of the state, incorporated for the purposes of state administration in the local area, and for local administration of local affairs. It is a quasi public corporation whose technical and legal position makes it principally an administrative agency of the state despite the strong influence of "localism" which preserves a certain spirit and sentiment of home rule toward the functions ~~county~~ officials perform.

County Functions

Actually, the county is still the main agency for enforcement of state law. Its functions include the administration of justice, preservation of peace, the administration of elections, assessment and collection of taxes, financial administration, construction and maintenance of highways, educational supervision, and enforcement of health and welfare regulations.

Territorial Organization

Like eighty-three of the one hundred two counties in Illinois, Peoria is subdivided into local jurisdictions called townships or civil towns.

Government Organization

Typical of most rural counties in the Middle West, the county administration is placed in an elected board of supervisors and other elected and appointed officials. The chief objection to this type of organization is that it violates the basic principles of integration, co-ordination, and responsibility. Administration conducted by several independently elected administrators may lead to as many policies as there are administrators. In short, Peoria County lacks a single administrator who co-ordinates and directs functions and policy.

Board of Supervisors

Irrespective of the independence of the other county officials, the chief governing body of the county is the county board. Each town or township elects one member to the board. Some towns are entitled to additional members called Assistant Supervisors. Members serve four year terms. Peoria County has twenty (20) Supervisors and eighteen (18) Assistant Supervisors /two (2) from the Town of Limestone; one (1) from the Town of Richwoods; and fifteen (15) from the Town of the City of Peoria./ All Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors meeting together constitute the county board.

The more important duties and powers of the board are as follows:

1. As the principal fiscal agency for the county, it levies taxes;
2. makes appropriations for all county activities;
3. provides for and maintains a county court building, jail, and other institutions and buildings;

¹ Basic legal source used for sections on counties was Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 34

4. cares for all property owned by the county;
5. makes rules and regulations regarding health and control of disease;
6. appoints a ~~zoning commission~~ and zoning board of appeals;
7. appoints a superintendent of highways;
8. constructs and improves county and state highways within the county jurisdiction;
9. selects grand jurors;
10. submits lists for the selection of petit jurors;
11. issues licenses for the operation of public dance halls, taverns, and roadhouses outside the corporate limits of any incorporated city, town, or village;
12. and maintains a county home.¹

The county board is, notably, a body concerned with the administration of state law. Nevertheless, it does have ordinance powers and serves as the legislative body for the county jurisdiction.

Probably the most important function of the County Board is control of fiscal affairs. Through control of the purse, the board is able to control, to some extent, most of the county functions. Except where state law dictates otherwise, the board is able to give or deny funds. Further, its influence on the tax levy affords it some control over all local units in the county.

Citizens of Pecunia have witnessed some feeling between the city and county since state law provides that taxes may be paid in two installments, and the city can collect the first installment and any amount paid on the second installment, prior to August 16th of each year when the books must be returned to the county for collection of the second installment.

A great deal of jealousy and suspicion often surrounds city-county relations in the United States. Although Pecunia is no exception to this rule, it is gratifying to note that relations between the city hall and the courthouse have been cordial and harmonious. One might conclude that most jurisdictional conflicts are at a minimum. This is stated in full recognition, of course, of the fact that more co-operation is possible. For instance, both jurisdictions could save the taxpayer some money if they would co-operate in the construction of a joint city-county administration building. Recent efforts to effect the construction failed. Moreover, the two might co-operate in the administration and maintenance of jails. Mutual jealousy and suspicion often serve no other purpose than dipping more deeply into the taxpayer's pocket. Citizens of the Pecunians are fortunate indeed that very little jealousy and suspicion exists between the County Board and the City Council.

¹ Ill. Rev. Stat., Chap. 34

Sheriff. A popularly elected sheriff is vested with a large portion of the executive duties. As an officer of the court, he executes all warrants, writs, orders, processes, and decrees of the court. As the chief law enforcing officer of the county, he is responsible for preservation of the peace throughout the jurisdiction. Also, as the chief law enforcing officer, he is responsible for the supervision of all safety, for the regulation of motor vehicle traffic, and for the promotion and maintenance of safety on public highways within the county. He is elected for a term of four years and is not eligible for re-election.

County Clerk. Another important administrative official is the popularly elected clerk who performs the following important functions: (a) keeps the seal; (b) keeps a record of justices of the peace, constables, and notaries in the county; (c) records births and deaths; (d) files wills entered for probate; (e) lists real estate assessments; (f) prepares tax books for assessors; (g) issues and records marriage licenses; (h) acts as comptroller for county financial affairs; (i) acts as clerk for the county board; and (j) performs certain election details.

Obviously, he is an important financial official. He is paid from the fees for the services he performs.

Treasurer. The major portions of the remaining financial functions are performed by a popularly elected treasurer, who is the custodian of the county funds, the chief collector of county taxes, and supervisor of assessments made by town or township assessors. In addition, he pays all county bills subject to authorization by the county board. His compensation is based on the money received and paid out through his office. Like the sheriff, he cannot succeed himself.

State's Attorney. The chief prosecutor and representative of the state in all county criminal actions in the county is an elected state's attorney. He also serves as legal advisor to the county board and all other county officials. He is paid partially by the state and partially by the county itself.

Auditor. An elected auditor audits all claims against the county and recommends payment or rejection of bills. In addition, he is charged with the obligation of recording all contracts entered into by the county board and other county officials.

Other Officials. In addition, Peoria County elects a coroner, clerk of the circuit court, county judge, county probate judge, county superintendent of schools, and a recorder. Peoria County also has the following appointed administrators: county superintendent of highways, county milk inspector, adult probation officer, chief juvenile probation officer, county truant officer, superintendent of the county nursing home, chief nurse of the county nursing home, county superintendent of repairs, county law enforcing officer, superintendent of the county detention home, county health officer, county veterinarian, master in chancery, public administrator, public defender, county surveyor, and an agricultural advisor.

Administrative Boards and Commissions. In addition to the county board and the elected and appointed administrators, the County of Peoria has several plural administrative bodies which perform certain administrative and judicial functions within the jurisdiction.

One of the most important is the Peoria County Board of Health consisting of seven members, six of which must be licensed physicians and one a dentist, appointed by the board of the county board. This health board is in charge of the administration of the County Health Department. A special tax is levied for the support of the department. Any additional levy is subject only to the approval of the people through a referendum. The state has attempted to avoid jurisdictional conflicts with other health agencies through a statutory provision permitting any township, municipality or health district within the county to continue in operation provided special standards are met. Jurisdictional conflict in regard to revenue for health purposes is avoided by a like provision which entitles any district or jurisdiction maintaining such a department to a refund for all taxes collected within its limits for health purposes.

All counties have a Board of Review composed of three members appointed by the county judge. This board reviews all property assessments and has full power to raise or lower same in accordance with the dictates of justice.

Peoria County has a Zoning Board of Appeals whose five members are under the jurisdiction of the county board, and who have their method of appointment prescribed by county ordinance. They review orders and determinations of the County Zoning Enforcement Officer. Concurrence of four members is necessary to reverse or alter his authority. They also recommend changes in the ordinance. This also requires concurrence of four of the members.

Counties have a Jury Commission of three members chosen by the judges of the courts or record in the county. They prepare the jury lists.

County Finance

The budgets of the various local units will be found in Tables A-14, A-15, and A-16. Table A-14 presents a representative typical of budgets for similar counties in the ITGDI. It should be noted that Peoria County is fortunate in that the City of Peoria carries approximately 70% of the tax load for the county itself. The tax base of the county for 1971 (proposed including railroad) is \$437,655,910, and the total for the entire county for county purposes is \$625,951,010. That a county the size of Peoria should carry better than two-thirds of the expenses of the county is quite unreasonable. However, there seems to be little pressure as yet to bring about a redistribution of the burden.

Second counties are the basic taxing unit. But the tragedy is that, too often, they do not assert their authority or discipline over the local town assessors. The inequities resulting from the lack of a good county assessor law have mounted as the years have passed. These inequities are apt to continue until the state does something about it.

Present authorization given the State Department of Revenue does not go far enough. The authorization does give the department power to raise the valuation uniformly throughout the county when the department finds that assessment valuation is generally below the fair market value of the property. In such a case the department determines the per cent of discrepancy between the actual assessed valuation and the fair market value, and then, is allowed, through the use of a multiplier, to raise valuation equally throughout the county. Presumably this means that property owners are paying taxes on 100% of the fair market value of their property. This, of course, overcomes some of the weaknesses resulting from a disposition on the part of local assessors to place property valuation at too low a figure. But it does not remedy the inequities existing within the county itself. It is too much of a "rule of thumb" method.

¹ For details on assessed valuation see Chapter 15. For township financial details see the next section of this chapter.

Town and Township Government¹ (Applicable to the entire Peoria
Metropolitan Area.)

The town or township is a convenient administrative subdivision of the county for administrative and electoral purposes. It is a body corporate with the capacity to sue and be sued, to hold, buy, and sell property -- real or personal -- to levy and collect taxes, to borrow money, and to perform governmental functions, the most important of which are: (1) the care of the indigent; and (2) the care and maintenance of roads, bridges, hospitals, cemeteries, and water-works.

Town Meeting

Annually Illinois towns hold a meeting of the electors of the town, whose powers relate to the corporate and legal business of the town, to the fiscal policy, to the construction and maintenance of certain town objects, plus control of animals and other matters.

Most important is their decision on fiscal policy. This body, which is completely democratic in nature adopts the budget and determines the tax levy.

It should be noted that the body is the only remaining governmental organ in Illinois wherein the citizens vote directly on matters of governmental policy rather than through the elected representatives.

Town Administration

Townships popularly elect a supervisor (member of the county board,) assistant supervisors (also members of the county board), clerk, assessor, highway commissioner, justices of the peace, and constables. All are elected for terms of four years.

Despite the election of these officials at the town level, assessment of property, collection of taxes, and the administration of justice are county, not township, functions.

Supervisor. The primary function of a supervisor is to act as township representative to the county board. However, supervisors also act as treasurers of town funds, and are ex-officio supervisors of general assistance for poor relief and aid to the indigent. In the Town of the City of Peoria the Supervisor of General Assistance acts in that capacity for both town and city. Assistant supervisors have no town powers or duties other than in their capacity as members of the county board.

Town Clerk. The clerk administers oaths to town officers, keeps all records, books, and documents of the town, keeps a record of all town meetings, acts as clerk to the highway commissioner, and certifies the tax levy to the county clerk. In towns where boundaries are coterminous with the city, such as the Town of the City of Peoria, the city clerk is town clerk and the treasurer serves as town collector.

¹ For town government and organization, see Ill. Rev. Stat. 1953, Chap. 139.

School Districts¹

School districts are separately incorporated units of government existing for a special purpose, but a public corporation, nevertheless, with all rights and powers incidental to such a corporate entity. Their jurisdictional lines intersect and extend across the boundaries of the other public corporations. But this in no way denies their corporate standing.

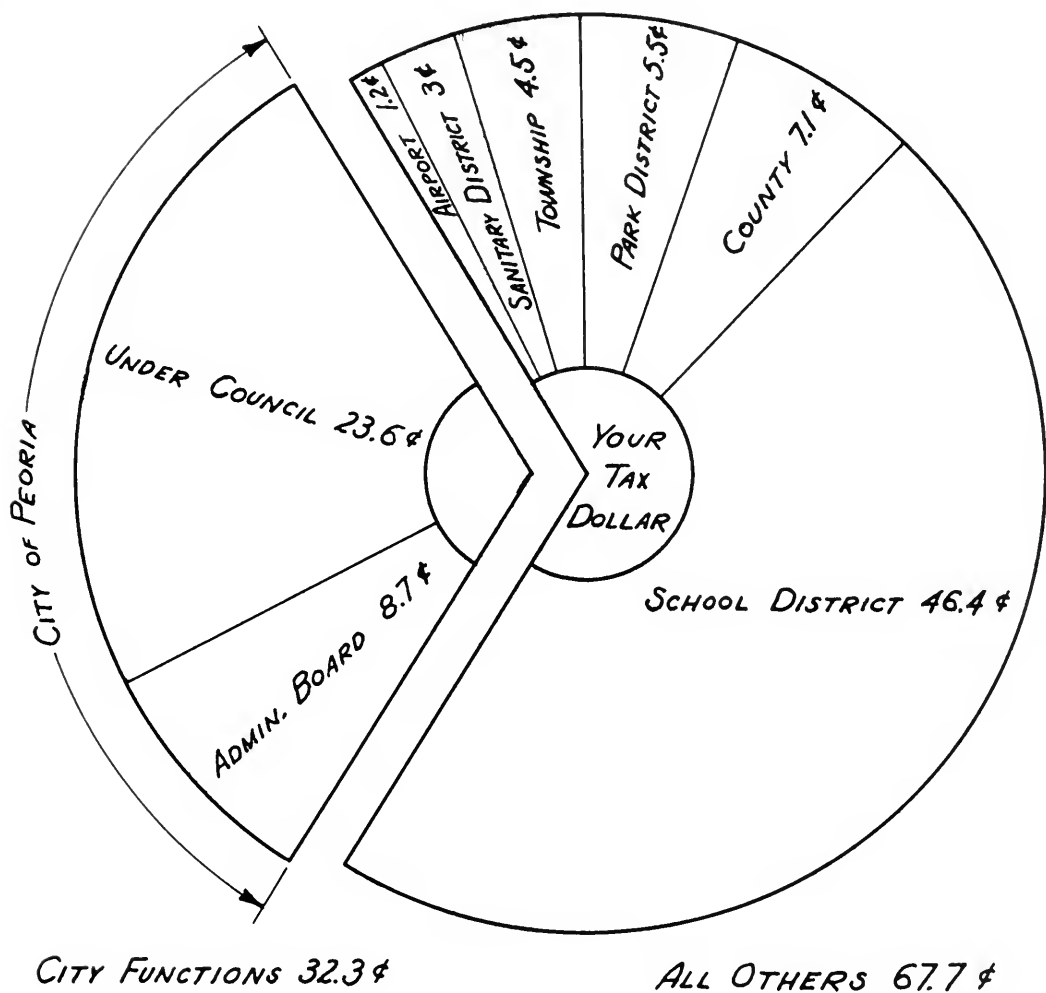
Like most special districts, they are governed by a board which has power to locate, establish, construct, maintain, and operate schools. These boards are popularly elected and vested with full power to levy taxes for school purposes.

Probably the most striking feature of the school districts is the amount of money they spend. Sixty-five cents of each property tax dollar in East Peoria, and forty-six cents of each dollar in Peoria goes toward support of the public school system.

See App. p. 594, Table A16-13, and figure on next page.)

¹ See Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 122.

BREAKDOWN OF PEORIA'S PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR



- FIG. 1 -

Greater Peoria Sanitary and Sewage Disposal District¹

The sanitary district is also a separate and distinct corporation governed by an elected board of five trustees who serve four-year terms. The board has ordinance powers and is authorized by state law to lay out, locate, establish, construct, maintain, and operate drains, conduits, sewers, treatment plants, pumping plants, works, ditches, channels, and outlets. It is empowered to tax, use powers of eminent domain, and enact such ordinances, rules, and regulations vital to accomplish its purposes.

The present district is generally considered a very good one. It serves the City of Peoria and a large portion of rural area beyond the city limits. (See Map p. 93). Since it maintains the sewer trunk lines within the city into which the city sewer system empties, and also performs pumping and treating services, it has extensive powers within the city relating not only to inspection, but also to a right to change the course or outlet of any stream, and to make any changes deemed necessary and proper to meet future requirements for the prescribed purposes of the district. It has power to extend its facilities beyond the city, but it cannot tax those outside the district for any facilities erected or services rendered beyond the jurisdictional limits.

It also has power to enter contract for sale of its services.

¹ See Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 42

Greater Peoria Airport Authority¹

The airport authority is also a distinct and separate public corporation governed by a non-political board of five commissioners who serve staggered five-year terms. Three of the commissioners are appointed by the county judge. The other two are appointed by the mayors of each community over 5,000 population, one of which is the City of Peoria. They have full power to locate, construct, and maintain an airport. They also have powers of eminent domain and other powers typical of a special district public corporation. However, it should be noted that the commissioners are given certain regulatory powers to restrict hazards and regulate property for a distance of two miles beyond their limits. These so-called extra-territorial powers are not among the powers commonly extended to such corporate entities.

¹ See Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 15-1/2

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF PEORIA ¹

Probably the most important aspect of the municipal government of Peoria is the present form of government, namely, the council-manager system. Because adoption of the plan is so recent, and because use of the plan not only involves many methods and procedures distinguishing it sharply from other forms of government but also results in many advantages and benefits, the plan itself deserves special attention.

History of Adoption of the Plan

In 1951, the Illinois legislature enacted a law allowing cities of less than 500,000 population to adopt by referendum an optional charter providing for a council-manager system. Almost immediately a group of young, energetic and civic-minded individuals went into action. A citizens' committee, "Peorians for City Manager Government" was formed. With the support and blessing of the Association of Commerce, the League of Women Voters, certain educational and civic-minded organizations, and many private citizens interested in better government, the group began conducting a campaign to acquaint all Peorians with the advantages and benefits of a manager system. The necessary petition for a referendum was circulated, the referendum was held, and the decision of the people was to adopt the system. The entire affair provides strong evidence of the influence a private citizen can assert if he takes an interest in public affairs and has the determination to be effective.

The system went into effect in Peoria in the spring of 1953 with the election of a new council and mayor. A temporary manager was appointed until such time as a permanent manager could be retained. By fall, a suitable manager had been located and hired. George Bean, formerly manager of Grand Rapids, Michigan, assumed his duties as City Manager of Peoria at that time.

Stability and Longevity of the Plan

According to Illinois law, the question to discontinue the plan can be submitted to the voters every four years only; and such a referendum will be held only if the proper petition is filed requesting a change in government. Hence, since the plan went into operation in the spring of 1953, no referendum can be held prior to the spring of 1957.

Moreover, experience with the plan in a large number of municipalities reveals that it is rarely abandoned. The fact is that the number of cities using the plan grows annually by leaps and bounds. Therefore, it would not be too presumptuous to assume that Peoria is likely to retain the system for many years to come.

Mechanics of the Council-Manager Form

In brief, the managerial form of government is one under which elected representatives of the people (the city council), the policy-makers for the city, appoint a qualified executive who enforces the law and administers the business affairs of the city. That is, the voters choose a city council which, in turn,

¹ For laws on cities and villages, see Ill. Rev. Stat., 1953, Chap. 24.

makes ordinances and policy for the city and hires a chief administrator who is charged with the obligations of administering and enforcing the policy and ordinances.

The theory of the system rests on the following principles:

(1) A unification of power in a council which is responsible for the exercise of all legislative power authorized by the state constitution, state statutes and the city charter; and which is also responsible for the appointment and removal of a chief administrator (manager) who is accountable only to the council for the conduct of administrative aspect of municipal affairs.

(2) A separation of functions wherein the legislative function is exclusive to the council, and the administrative function is, by charter definition, and by council delegation, exclusive to the chief administrator.

(3) An efficient, professional, and businesslike administration of municipal affairs by a professionally competent and trained executive who has full authority and responsibility for the conduct of the administration.

(4) A democratically elected council, which is elected by and responsible to the municipal electorate.

(5) An integration of functions wherein related administrative activities are placed in a single department and made subject to a single department head.

(6) A unity of command facilitated by a hierarchy of authority (scalar type of organization) all of which assumes a single final determinate head for each department and the entire administrative structure within an organization emphasizing superior-subordinate relationship from the top to the bottom authority.

(7) A system of responsibility whereby each officer and employee is accountable and answerable for the way he performs his duties and uses his delegated authority.

Basically, the system assumes that forms of local government arise primarily as a result of a relation between politics and administration. Second, it is assumed that local government is largely a matter of administering to the people directly, that the key to effective operation at the local government level is a sound administrative system. Moreover, it is maintained that municipal administration is a highly technical and complex operation, and also that it is a big business enterprise in itself requiring all the facilities, expert personnel, and advanced organization vital to the operation of a large, private, business corporation.

Hence it is assumed that effective city government depends upon the efficiency of the government. Efficiency has become the key justification for the system. If city government is big business enterprise it must be run like a business. An analogy is drawn between the city council and board of directors for

a business firm. The council appoints a manager whose duties are analogous to those of a corporation president. Democracy is preserved through popular election of the council.

The council makes the policy; the manager executes the policy. Effective execution depends upon centralization of responsibility and authority, which makes evasion of responsibility difficult, if not impossible. (For an example of recommended organization, see the organization chart on the opposite page.)

Efficient and businesslike operations depend not only on the organizational structure but also upon efficient **and businesslike officials** in the positions. Officials must be trained experts in their chosen lines of endeavor, and directed by experts in the field of administration. If the chief administrator is to direct, he must be able to control. This means that he must be able to appoint and remove his subordinates without political interference.

Briefly, administration must be filtered out of politics. Like the business executive of the private business corporation, the manager must be in position to perform his functions free of political interference. Even more, it means freedom from interference and meddling by those who control him. Council control of the manager is exercised through its freedom to hire and fire him ~~rather~~ **rather** than through direction of his daily tasks. Rejection of the manager and his methods of execution is rejection of the entire administration rather than any part of it.

Thus, training and skill in administration are the criteria for selection of a chief administrator. The local residence requirement and political influence are generally relegated to a lower order of importance.

It is evident that a direct analogy runs from the business type of organization to the manager system. The whole approach to government is businesslike. Hence, it would be quite reasonable to expect such a group of government administrators to be **sympathetic** toward business enterprise and its accompanying problems.

CITY MANAGER GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION CHART

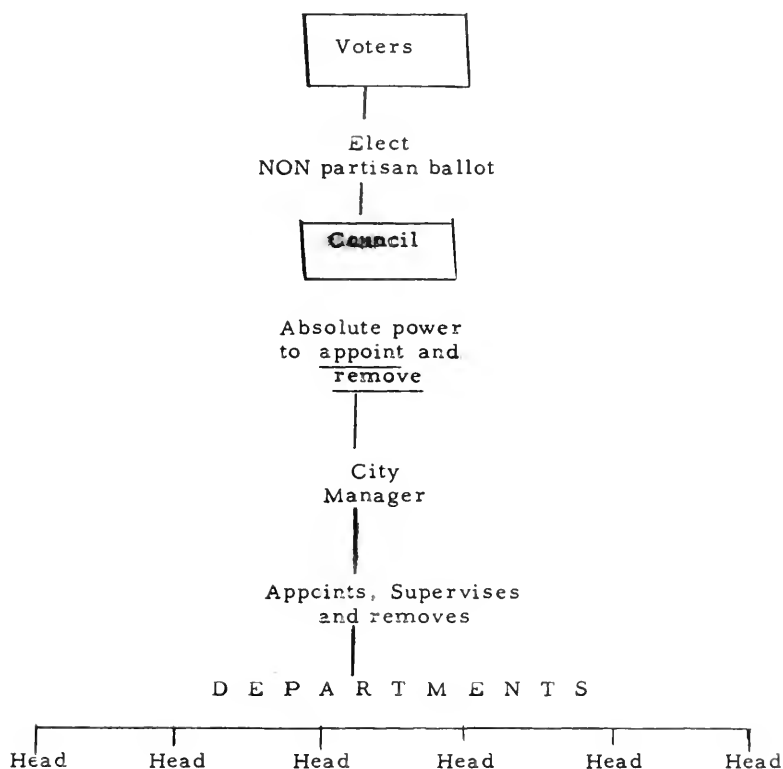


Figure 2

Advantages to Industry of the City Manager Form

Any calculated advantages of the form must be measured in terms of the particular accomplishments of the particular government in the individual setting. However, a brief observation of the present administration would seem to permit the following conclusions in this regard:

First, city manager government has brought an administration to Peoria which is quick to respond to community needs. Not only is the formal organization of the type which facilitates positive and rapid measures to meet the demands, but the youthfulness, training, attitude, and temper of the personnel is adequate to meet the needs. One thing that strikes the casual observer is that many of the city hall are both competent and resourceful.

Second, the council exhibits quality and competence. Citizens are becoming aware of the fact that a councilman's function does not include granting of favors. If a citizen wants something, he is obliged to go to the proper administrative authority. He is no longer able to burden wearied councilmen with requests which take the form of political favors under the mayor-council and commission forms of government. The release from this burden encourages better qualified individuals to enter municipal politics. It encourages civic-minded businessmen and executives to serve, and such men have a great deal to offer from their experience. They are better qualified to deal with community needs, whether these needs pertain to a private citizen, small business, industry, or the community in general.

Third, it brings into municipal government a class of people who are more appreciative and understanding of the major problems of both large and small scale administration and enterprise.

A fourth and quite substantial advantage is the establishment of sound financial methods. Evidence of this accumulates rapidly in an examination of the administration of Peoria. Immediate payment of old bills which had been gathering dust for years under old administrations, recent measures which brought about a balanced budget without sacrifice of any services, and measures adopted to expand services and improve the community, besides some large increases in salaries for municipal employees, all stand as glaring evidence of the introduction of new and sound forms of financial administration.

A fifth advantage lies in the improvement of municipal services. Improved police and fire protection, the reduction in the accident death rate, the advance in traffic control, the dust laying program, and proposed storm sewer project, even the new street signs, are a few of the many accomplishments which demonstrate an improvement of the municipal services.

A sixth and significant advantage for industry is the elimination of 'spoils' and 'log-rolling' legislation. This eliminates the necessity of industry undergoing the humiliating and expensive procedure of playing politics. Too few industrialists stop to appreciate the advantage of being able to dispatch their relations with the city government quickly and efficiently.

Seventh, the manager system establishes responsibility enabling everyone to evaluate performance, give credit where it is due, and fix the blame in case of failure.

CHAPTER XVI

POSITION OF PEORIA IN THE
STATE GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

However, an examination of the present structure of government followed by an analysis of the present and projected policy of the present administration will serve to give the average person a more detailed idea of the advantages accruing from use of the system.

Structure of Government for the City of Pecunia

For a detailed diagram for the present government organization see p.446-A

The Council:

Because the manager seems to be the focal point of attention from the beginning, the average individual often ignores the important fact that the council, the supreme legislative organ of the city, is the dominant organ of government in the city manager system. Like Congress of the United States it is the sole source of appropriation and laws, and thus the predominant body within the particular government structure, despite the fact that the chief executives in both jurisdictions seem to attract the most attention.

All power rests in the council. It is the repository of all legislative power. It hires and fires the manager at will. Under Illinois law a city manager council is confined to the legislative function. Hence, administration can be divorced from policy formulation to the extent it is possible to do so.

Pecunia is governed by a popularly elected eight-member council, the members of which are elected at-large for terms of four years. Elimination of the single-member district system avoids much of the petty politics wherein individual councilmen are expected to engage in log-rolling and favoritism in behalf of their local district, a problem which usually results in corruption, waste, and a loss of a proper appreciation for the general welfare of the entire community.

Elections are non-partisan. This eliminates much of the machine and "Boss" domination found in local jurisdictions conducting elections on a partisan basis. Moreover, it removes local politics from influence and domination by state and national politics.

The council is the sole policy-determining body for the municipality. Having ordinance powers, it performs all the legislative functions usual to such a body. It has power, (a) to adopt ordinances, (b) to levy and collect taxes for corporate purposes, (c) to authorize expenditures, (d) to create certain municipal and administrative agencies and offices, (e) to determine the nature and scope of municipal services, (f) to authorize and establish licensing, (g) to borrow money, and (h) to determine the functions, organization, procedure, specifications, and control for the general administrative structure. The power to levy taxes, fix salaries, and appropriate funds, of course, is a telling one.

Unlike the commission form and the weak-mayor system of city government, the council does not control the administration. Its control over the administration lies solely in its power to appoint and remove the manager. However, since responsibility for policy lies with the council, it must assume political leadership and speak for the government on controversial issues.

Probably the most striking characteristic of the city council for Pecunia is something unrelated to its formal organization. It pertains to the quality of the

personnel sitting on that body. They are probably best characterized by their competence and civic-mindedness. The present manager warmly refers to the ability of the several individuals on that body who are willing and able to grasp the most complicated problem in administration and render ready and able advice toward its solution. Only a system relieved of the wearisome everyday details of spoils and favoritism could attract such able and busy individuals to its council. Moreover, a council devoid of such detail is more able to direct its attention toward the broader considerations of municipal policy.

Mayor

The mayor, Robert D. Morgan, who was one of the leaders in the movement to bring the city-manager system to Peoria, is popularly elected and holds his office for four years. His official position is that of chief of the city. He presides at all council meetings, has full voting rights as a member of that body, retains a few powers of appointment, acts as ceremonial head of the city, and most important, aids and advises the manager and his administration in whatever capacity he can. In addition he is, by statute, liquor commissioner of the city.

Manager

Illinois law prescribes that the manager shall be chosen on a basis of competence and training without reference to political beliefs or place of residence. He is chosen by the council for an indefinite term and can be removed by the council at will.

The manager, Mr. George Bean (formerly manager of Grand Rapids, Michigan) is charged with the responsibility for the entire administration. With the exception of the plural administrative agencies separated from his control, he, and he alone, must answer for the conduct of the entire administration. He appoints and removes the administrative heads of all departments under him. Effective power, of course, means the power to remove. Presently, he is charged with the responsibility for the administration of ten line and staff departments, namely, police, fire, streets, sewers, traffic, engineering, building inspection, personnel, finance, and legal.

In addition to the above powers, he is directly responsible for the enforcement of all law within the limits of the city. He is required to attend all council meetings and recommend measures for adoption. One of his normal functions is preparation and submittal of a budget.

Elected Administrators

The city has three elected administrators, namely, a judicial officer called a magistrate, a city clerk, and a city treasurer. The magistrate is charged with the administration of justice, keeping the peace, and prosecution of violators of laws and ordinances. Since the recent transfer of licensing to the department of finance, the clerk is left with but a few minor functions. He, of course, keeps the minutes of the council meeting. As an elected official, he performs few, if any, duties which would hinder effective managerial control of the administration. Likewise, the treasurer performs few functions which would interfere.

THE VOTERS ELECT

| |
|-------------------|
| MAGISTRATE |
| PERSONNEL - 2 |
| APPRO. - \$ 8,400 |

| |
|-----------------------------|
| COUNCILMEN |
| MAYOR |
| PERSONNEL - 8 |
| APPROPRIATION - \$4,380,450 |

| |
|-------------------|
| CITY CLERK |
| PERSONNEL - 2 |
| APPRO. - \$13,205 |

| |
|-------------------|
| TREASURER |
| PERSONNEL - 2 |
| APPRO. - \$24,725 |

MAYOR & COUNCIL APPOINT

| |
|--|
| ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS |
| BOARD OF FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS |
| BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS |
| DEMOLITION & REDEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE |
| FIREMEN'S PENSION BOARD |
| LIBRARY BOARD |
| MUNICIPAL BAND COMMISSION |
| FLORIDA HOUSING AUTHORITY |
| PLAYGROUND & RECREATION BOARD |
| PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD |
| POLICEMEN'S PENSION FUND |
| TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM BOARD |
| PERSONNEL - 190 |
| APPRO. - \$1,071,890 |

| |
|--------------------------------------|
| CITY MANAGER |
| PERSONNEL - 2 |
| APPRO. - \$ 23,142 |
| TOTAL PERSONNEL (MORE MANAGER) - 437 |

CITY MANAGER SUPERVISES

| |
|--|
| ADVISORY & REGULATORY BOARDS |
| BOARD OF EXAMINING ENGINEERS |
| CIVIL DEFENSE ADVISORY BOARD |
| COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS |
| ELECTRICAL COMMISSION |
| LIQUOR COMMISSION |
| PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD |
| PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION |
| SMOKE ABATEMENT ADVISORY BOARD |
| SMOKE ABATEMENT APPEALS BOARD |
| TRAFFIC COMMISSION |
| ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS |
| NO FULL-TIME PERSONNEL - APPROX. \$6,716 |

| |
|------------------|
| PERSONNEL |
| PERSONNEL - 1 |
| APPRO. - \$6,702 |

| |
|-------------------|
| LEGAL |
| PERSONNEL - 3 |
| APPRO. - \$19,700 |

| |
|-------------------|
| FINANCE |
| PERSONNEL - 7 |
| APPRO. - \$42,843 |

| |
|--------------------|
| POLICE |
| PERSONNEL - 148 |
| APPRO. - \$748,966 |
| STREET |
| PERSONNEL - 78 |
| APPRO. - \$409,354 |
| SEWER |
| PERSONNEL - 10 |
| APPRO. - \$47,560 |
| TRAFFIC ENG. |
| PERSONNEL - 16 |
| APPRO. - \$139,074 |
| BLDG. INSPECTION |
| PERSONNEL - 19 |
| APPRO. - \$80,030 |
| ENGINEERING |
| PERSONNEL - 14 |
| APPRO. - \$65,839 |
| FIRE |
| PERSONNEL - 139 |
| APPRO. - \$817,054 |

Boards and Commissions

Like almost every other governmental unit of its size, the City of Peoria has a number of separate and distinct plural administrative agencies which administer various functions for the city. These bodies are not to be considered a part of the regular fire administration under the manager. They exist for purposes of giving advice to the officials, performing quasi-judicial functions, and specific administrative functions. It should be noted that the policy of a particular agency charged with administrative duties may vary considerably from the policy ordained by the chief executive.

Board of Fire and Police Commissioners

Because Peoria has not yet adopted a civil service commission for all municipal employees, it is required by law to have a separate commission for police and fire officers. The three commissioners are appointed by the mayor with consent of the council for staggered three-year terms. Actually this board has hiring and firing power. In particular, its functions are to make rules, conduct civil service examinations, make appointments to the city forces, and act in a judicial capacity as an appeals board to hear and render judgment on the appeals of officers who have been removed.

Board of Local Improvements

In compliance with a requirement for all council-manager cities, Peoria has a local improvement board to plan and make improvements such as the construction and repair of sewers, water mains, curbs, streets, and the like. The members of the board are appointed by the manager. Thus, the board is not apt to interrupt or interfere unnecessarily with the smooth operation of administrative policy.

Library Board

A nine-man board, the members serving staggered three-year terms without compensation, heads administration of the Peoria Library system. Members are appointed by mayor with the council's consent. The board is empowered through referendum to levy a tax for support and maintenance of the library system. The appropriation and levy are included in municipal budget, but council and manager have little control.

Public Health Board

A health board exists to make rules and regulations regarding disease control and sanitary conditions within the city. It consists of five unpaid directors, two who must be licensed physicians. They are appointed by the mayor with the council's consent. They also are empowered to levy a tax for purposes of their functions.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Board

A three-man board is charged with administering the City tuberculosis sanatorium. The members serve staggered three-year terms and have taxing powers. No doubt the functions of this body could be united with those of the public health board and placed under a single board, agency, etc. which could be given responsibility for all health functions in the city. However, no one has seen fit to effect such a merger.

Peoria Housing Authority

This authority exists for the prescribed purpose of improving substandard housing. It is empowered to build and manage housing projects for low-income families, and also empowered to issue bonds to finance the projects. Members are appointed for five-year terms by the mayor with the approval of the state housing board.

Playground and Recreation Board

Recreation centers and playgrounds are constructed, equipped, and maintained by a special board of unpaid officials appointed by the mayor with the council's approval.

Police and Fire Pension Funds

The city has two boards for the purpose of administering the pension funds for the respective departments. The board for the fire pension fund is composed of the city treasurer, city clerk, fire chief, and city comptroller together with three members of the active fire department, who are elected by the active firemen, and one pensioner elected by the pensioners. The police fund is administered by a board, three members of which are appointed by the mayor, one elected from the active police force, and one from the body of pensioners.

Personnel Appeals Board

The quasi-judicial function of hearing personnel appeals is discharged by a board whose powers are purely advisory unless there is evidence submitted that removal resulted for reasons of race, creed, or color. In such an event, the determinations of the board can be final.

Planning and Zoning Board

Peoria has a zoning board whose purpose is to preserve the value of property, to promote comfort of citizens, their safety, and their health within the jurisdiction, to take steps to beautify the city. Its functions are purely advisory in nature. It makes recommendations to the council for classification and regulation of the location of business and residential districts; for division of the entire municipal jurisdiction into districts; for different classes of structures for the purpose of uniform and appropriate appearance. Thus, the real power remains in the council, which has the sole power to classify, regulate, and zone by ordinance.

Zoning Board of Appeals

The city has a zoning appeals board of five members serving five-year terms, and performing the judicial function of hearing the complaints of persons aggrieved by provisions of the ordinance. Concurrence of four of the five is necessary to recommend modification of the zoning ordinances. Thus, even in a judicial capacity, their function is merely advisory, since they lack effective power to adjust grievances as such.

Other P... and Administrative Agencies

Other agencies appearing in the diagram on page 445A are: A Central Board of Health, by a municipal ordinance for sanitary administration; Public Health and Sanitation Appeals Board which has jurisdiction and authority to hear appeals in relation to matters of the Health Commission, which is an advisory agency to the city council; Occupations and Licenses Commission; an Electrical Code commission; qualifications of electrical contractors in the City, a Board of Examining Engineers who examine and license stationary engineers, a Commission on Race Relations to give advice on racial relations; a Civil Defense Advisory Board.

In addition, Peoria has a Demolition and Redevelopment Committee which is more or less voluntary in nature and presumably will be abandoned for want of functions. Likewise, an advisory agency called the Traffic Commission may be abandoned. The Municipal Band Commission probably will remain since it is of cultural advantage to the community.

Conclusions of the Board and Commission Structure

A mere glance at the number of boards reveals that there are probably more than 100 of them. Agencies of this sort do serve a useful purpose. They perform quasi-judicial functions, e.g., boards of appeals, are often necessary, since both employees and citizen may need a place to take their grievances. Moreover, such agencies serve as excellent mediums for citizen participation in government. And most certainly, such bodies are needed to perform many of the service functions.

But reckless multiplication of plural agencies serves only to complicate the government structure and infringe upon the control of the executive over the administration. This is certainly true if such organs are given extensive powers. The power of an agency may conflict directly with that of the president and the administration. Moreover, where plural agencies have extensive taxing authority, they may frustrate financial policy and jeopardize effective functioning of needed municipal services, not to mention the possibility of greater burden on the taxpayer.

In reference to Peoria, it would appear that health and hospital administration could be merged under a single board, or better, a single administrative. Separate boards for pension funds, although mandatory under state statute, seems only to paddy trait jealousies. The Police and Fire Board is necessary from a civil-service point of view. However, their functions probably should be under a personnel board charged with administration of civil service system for all municipal employees. But no such comprehensive system exists in Peoria. It's on the manager's agenda, however.

More serious, however, could be the taxing power given some of these authorities. Some functions might be administered more reasonably under the manager, thus leaving more money for other services.

Basically, the number of plural agencies should be kept at a minimum. And to the extent that state law permits it, they should have their functions reduced to quasi-judicial and advisory duties. However, merger and elimination can offer beyond the reach of municipal authorities since revision of state law may be needed first.

Conclusions on the Municipal Government Structure

With the exception of the few minor complications due to the structure of plural agency administration, the managerial administration is sufficiently integrated to insure adequate control and responsibility over basic and essential services. Authority appears commensurate with responsibility. The three elected administrators have had their critical functions transferred to the properly related agencies in the administration under the manager.

The mayor through his appointive powers and position as liquor commissioner has more power than is sometimes afforded a mayor under a manager system. These powers are severely restricted by the council, however. But even so, a more powerful mayor can be a distinct advantage to a manager.

Nevertheless, it should be remembered that form and structure merely facilitate. An administration is no better than the men in it. This is why the character and type of personnel both on the council and within the administration must be stressed. Peoria rates high on this score.

Present and Projected Policy and Achievements

National Recognition

In terms of general accomplishments, it is noteworthy that Peoria has received national recognition when it was selected by the National Municipal League and LOOK Magazine as an "All-America" city in 1953 for "progress achieved through intelligent citizen action. The major reasons for selection were the adoption of the Council-Manager form of government, the selection of a competent and able council, and the drive against vice and gambling.

The Peoria story appeared in the March, 1954 issues of Public Management and the National Municipal Review, the February 9, 1954 issue of LOOK, and the February, 1954 issue of The American City.

Summary of the Objectives of the Present Administration

The present council and administration have directed their attention from time to time toward certain objectives which probably provide the strongest indications of the quality and type of government in control of the city. Initially the objectives were elimination and control of vice and gambling, improvement of personnel, personnel training, integration of the administrative structure, and improvement of the finance structure. As advance was made in these fields the span of attention broadened to a variety of objectives revolving around the improvement of older and the development of new municipal services. Lately there has been emphasis upon such things as the purchasing of new equipment, weed-cutting, dust laying, and traffic control.

Specifically, the recommendations of Manager Bear to the city council as of June 7, 1954, proposed the following immediate objectives for council consideration:

1. Addition of four firemen to the fire department.
2. Purchase of the Illinois Terminal Building for location of the police department.
3. A dust laying program for unpaved streets.
4. Rehabilitation of the city hall.

He stated that the greatest needs of the city were:

I. Capital needs:

1. Solution of the drainage problem.
2. Street improvement.
3. Maintenance and replacement of existing government buildings.

II. Service needs:

1. Program for dust control.
2. A forestry program to preserve old trees and to plant new ones.

In addition, he stated that he was assuming a constant property tax base for the coming five years. He also assumed that the city income would vary only slightly for the same period.

Personnel

Personnel functions have been placed in a separate personnel department under the manager. That department is headed by a trained expert in the field. Personnel was one of the initial areas to which the present council gave its attention. Assuming that maximum efficiency is best obtained through the establishment of a career service which emphasizes the procurement of trained and competent personnel, the present council investigated the entire structure and adopted a job and salary classification system. In a personnel ordinance they set up vacation and sick leave policy, and other conditions of employment together with a provision for a personnel officer to administer them.

A second objective of the present administration has been a general salary increase for municipal employees. The emphasis has resulted in substantial increases in both the higher and lower echelons. For instance, the salary of the city engineer has been raised over \$1700 within a year. The Corporation Counsel received a \$3500 increase, moving from an annual salary of \$5580 to one of \$9074. In the lower echelons, for example, heavy equipment operators have received increases of fifteen cents an hour, from \$2.05 an hour to \$2.20. Drivers' helpers received a similar raise - from \$1.50 to \$1.65. The policy of the council has been one of paying the going rate for labor.

A third objective is related to merger, consolidation, and integration of functions to achieve maximum service for the money spent. Through this policy it has been possible to eliminate certain employees and thus raise salaries of others without lowering the caliber of services rendered.

Adequate salary levels and elimination of political influence have made it possible to recruit high caliber employees, and more especially, well-trained, career men for many of the more technical positions. For instance, the street department has experienced a cut of twenty-one employees without sacrifice to existing services.

Law Enforcement¹

The Peoria police department has a standing force of 147 full-time employees, which is 1.32 employees per 1,000 population. The national median figure for cities of a like size and class is 1.53 per 1,000. Even the latter figure is considered low. The council and manager readily recognize the need for an increase in number of police officers. Projected plans were made to increase the force by a few at least. The increase in personnel was based upon the assumption that Peoria would have an increase in revenue from an anticipated sales tax levy. However, Illinois law provides a referendum for imposition of such a levy. The vote did not carry. Hence, anticipated additions to the force are unlikely during the remainder of 1954.

Another deficiency exists in the number of patrol cars. During 1953, Peoria had but eighteen patrol cars and fourteen two- and three-wheel cycles. Eighteen is a deplorably low number of police cars for a city of 112,000. Evansville has twenty-nine; South Bend has thirty-five; and Des Moines has forty-two. The national median figure for cities the size and class of Peoria is thirty-two.

Hence, one of the first capital expenditures undertaken was an outlay for ten new squad cars, four cycles, and a patrol wagon. Thus, action has been taken to alleviate the condition. An increased number of patrol cars and cycles gives the department more adequate facilities to carry out its important functions.

As regards to salaries, Peoria ranks among the highest. The median city in Peoria's class with respect to salaries for patrolmen pays them an annual salary of \$3912. Peoria stands in the high quartile with a salary of \$4200 for its patrolmen.

Most recent policies of the police department have been directed toward a vigorous campaign against vice and gambling which has resulted in community gains of definite proportion. Already one-third less venereal disease cases are being reported. Forty-one raids on fourteen houses produced fines of \$19,774. Recent evidence points toward a method by which such houses can be padlocked as a public nuisance, thus making vice even more unprofitable.

Another area of concentration has been in a program for personnel training; administratively and otherwise. Originally designed primarily for senior officers, the program was inaugurated several months ago and gives promise of considerable satisfaction.

The crime rate in Peoria remains high. However, measures are being taken to alleviate the condition. For instance, the administration is acquiring new crime detection equipment and plans to continue training programs. The city also purchased radar speed checking equipment - intoximeters, and a comparison ballistics microscope.

A recent move to buy the Illinois Terminal Building for a separate police department building should result in more efficient operation of the department. Circumstances dictate that a city the size of Peoria should have a separate

¹ Figures and facts in this section are taken from The Municipal Year Book, 1954, p. 428f.

police building. The cost of purchase and conversion will be approximately \$125,000, which is reasonable for the advantages that would accrue from the addition.

Fire Protection¹

Peoria is a fourth class city for purposes of determining fire insurance rates on property. This rating is given by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and their most recent inspection took place in 1952. At that time, Peoria had a point deficiency of 1759, which meant that a 259 point deficiency kept Peoria from being a third class city. (A short table on fire classifications for Peoria and other cities in the Middle West of comparable size can be found in Table A-16, -16, Appendix p.614.)

Actually, the fire department itself is but one of nine factors considered in grading a city. However, it is a very important factor. Since the Peoria department received but a Class V rating, having a sixty-one point deficiency for a Class IV rating, certain improvements within the department itself, and the addition of needed equipment, buildings, and personnel would greatly aid in offsetting enough points in the fire insurance rating to raise Peoria as a city to Class III.

A Class III rating would be of great advantage to the property owners in the city, since it would lower fire insurance rates from six to ten percent. Therefore, the administration has taken definite steps to lower the point deficiency. First, it was obvious during the process of the last inspection, that one of the fundamental deficiencies pertained to the lack of an adequate training program. Therefore, one of the first measures of the present administration was planning for the vigorous training program now in process.

Second, a survey of the fire houses revealed that but three of the present nine houses should be retained. Present stations include six "one-company" stations, one "two-company" station, and two "three-company" stations. A further survey of the city showed that seven modern and well-equipped fire buildings relocated strategically throughout the city would provide better protection than the present nine buildings afford. Recommendations were made which called for abandonment or demolition of several of the present buildings in favor of a new building and relocation project. The costs were estimated at \$500,000, which could be financed through general obligation bonds. Since the present debt is negligible for a city of 100,000, this move affords enough benefits to residents and property owners in the area to warrant the very serious consideration which it is receiving.

In regard to equipment, as of 1953, Peoria had one pumper of less than 750 GPM capacity, six of 750 GPM or larger, four hose and tank trucks, two service ladder trucks, and two aerial ladder trucks. If Peoria were to receive a Class III rating, the administration would have to undertake the purchase of sorely needed equipment. Since most of the pumpers were quite old and several were in need of reconditioning or replacement, the city ordered its first new pumper since 1944.

¹ Ibid., pg. 382 ff.

Preliminary budget estimates included a second new pumper. Its inclusion in the budget depended largely upon passage of the sales tax referendum. However, events proved otherwise and made the purchase of this much needed item unlikely during the current year.

Other equipment has been purchased, however. Recent acquisition of two fire department vans, one maintenance pickup truck, and 7,500 linear feet of hose have also added to the department's facilities to afford better protection.

Third, definite steps have been taken to increase the number of firemen. Four new men already have been added to the force, which is four more than the Peoria fire department has ever had. The present department continues to be undermanned with 141 men or 1.25 firemen per 1,000 population. The median for cities the class of Peoria is 1.6. However, as in the matter of increasing the police force, failure of the sales tax referendum denied an anticipated addition of still four more men to the force.

Most of the policies and charges of the present administration have been dedicated to rapid improvement of fire protection and to making Peoria a third class city, all of which is a definite advantage to the property owners. Chances are very good that the goal of making Peoria a third class city will be accomplished. A hard issue for the necessary fire buildings is both possible and probable. If Peoria is to come up to Class III, it will need at least two new houses. Furthermore, Peoria needs at least one additional new pumper and possibly two; it will need three or four more firemen added to its force. Present revenue sources seem to warrant the conclusion that at least some, if not all, of these needs can be worked into next year's budget.

These improvements are not needed solely to lower insurance rates. Their primary function is to protect existing property and lives. It should be noted that currently the number of building fires (4.9 per 1,000 population) in Peoria is above the median for cities as a whole (4.2 per 1,000 population).

Insofar as salaries are concerned, fire department salaries in Peoria are high when compared to other cities of comparable size. Cities of the same class have a median pay range of \$3900 for firemen. Peoria pays \$4200.

One might conclude that Peoria has a department which is probably somewhat above average. However, what is brightest about the total picture is the improvements that have already been made or are pending. More especially, the prospect that Peoria can soon request a re-examination and possibly become a third class city is a bright one indeed.

Finance

The present administration has been attempting to unite all finance functions under a single administrator responsible to the manager. This objective has, by now, been almost completely accomplished. The most recent change in this respect was the transfer of the City Clerk's licensing function to the finance officer.

On matters of major policy, it should be noted that the present council directed most of its attention to problems of finance when it first went into office. A council-citizen Special Finance Committee swung into action, studied the finance structure of the city at that time, and issued a report recommending an additional revenue be levied until such time as a sales tax could be put to a referendum.

In light of the recommendation of that committee the council levied a cigarette tax and vehicle tax, and placed the sales tax measure as an alternative to the cigarette and vehicle levies on the ballot. As has been shown, the sales tax measure was defeated.

In addition, the council voted a \$285,000 judgment funding bond to pay past due bills accumulated through the years by previous administrations.

Then, for 1954, the council approved an operating budget of \$2,653,475.81. In addition it brought, for the first time, some \$90,000 of motor fuel tax maintenance expenditure under budget control. (For a picture of the revenue, expenditure, debt, and budget expectation, see Tables A16--14 in Appendix, p.612.)

Probably the greatest achievement in the financial picture is the balanced budget, something achieved without undue jeopardy to existing services.

Strengthening of the municipal financial position was made possible largely through administrative savings and revenue from the cigarette and vehicle levies, both of which are apt to remain unless some other sources of revenue can be devised. Possibilities for additional advantage from the motor fuel tax is nil, since maintenance requirements, past special assessment bond commitments, and payments on the new bridge will utilize virtually all of the \$550,000 annual income from this source until 1959.

Significant in the expenditure and revenue structure is the need for additional revenue. Here is a place where the state has failed its municipalities. Statutes which require referendum prior to imposition of a tax make it almost impossible to levy the tax, since few voters approve taxes when voting on them. Statutes have permitted a sales tax for some time. Yet, not one Illinois city has a sales tax.

Since Illinois also fails to provide for municipal tax on incomes, the most lucrative sources of revenue are denied to Illinois cities. Both by failure to act and by ridiculous restrictions, cities remain jeopardized with respect to revenue sources. A great deal of the failings on the part of the legislature, no doubt, stems from a lack of recognition of urban needs. There are other sources of income, of course. But many of these are more distasteful to the public in general than an income or sales tax. Moreover, few, if any, hold the high revenue potential. They just do not bring in the money in the quantity now necessary to

meet the needs of a modern metropolis. Furthermore, the biggest share of these sources of income and revenue are now being utilized. (See Table A16-3, in Appendix p. 596).

Examination of the present income estimate for Peoria reveals that the city is receiving income from most available sources. Street parking is extensively metered. Parking lot taxes, wharfs, dogs, and the like all come in for their share of the present tax load. Liquor, always a big source, is taxed quite heavily. Moreover, since it has been determined that the number of liquor licenses granted is to be reduced from 235 to 200, it is quite probable that individual license fees will have to be raised.

Hence, the possibility for new sources of revenue are quite restricted. Cities, can and often do, of course, annex joining territory which offers them certain opportunities for more revenue. However, Illinois state law prohibits annexation by ordinance unless the territory to be annexed is completely surrounded by territory already within the limits of the city. If the territory is not completely surrounded, the question of annexation is submitted to the people in the territory to be incorporated. They, and they alone, pass on the question in a referendum. The prospect of greater taxes has a strong tendency to deter them from approving annexation. Thus, cities are often stranded without any alternative in regard to those who live in the fringe area of the city, and who receive a great many benefits as a result, but pay little toward the support of the conveniences afforded them.

There is always the possibility of raising the property tax base. However, the present administration feels that property taxes are about where they should be, and hence, the present policy is to avoid any further increase if at all possible.

Any theory that fines should be made more excessive or applied to more infractions always runs into the danger of inciting public indignation. Moreover, revenue or income is not the primary purpose of a fine in the first place.

Since the manager and council exhibit no inclination to raise property taxes, and since the prospect for an income or sales tax is dim, at least for a few years, one can conclude first that present services will have to be expanded and improved very slowly. Second, it is fair to conclude that new services must be undertaken with caution. Third, it is unlikely that property taxes will be lowered for the next few years. (For assessment valuation, see Tables 1-4, Chapter 16.) Fourth, unless the state sees fit to grant Illinois municipalities the right to tax incomes according to methods similar to those used, for example, in Philadelphia, or unless it permits cities to adopt a sales tax without a plebiscite, the present taxes on vehicles and cigarettes will most likely remain.

Despite the problem of revenue and many of its more unfortunate aspects, it should be emphasized that the city is in sound financial condition. A financial statement of the city in June, 1954 revealed that Peoria had but \$333,000 outstanding in general obligations. (For comparisons with cities of a comparable size, see table on debt structure, Table A16-8, Appendix p. 604). The figures in the table include figures from bonded indebtedness of property owners, collected by the city, but for which the city has no general obligation. The figure of \$1,821,000 given in the table is not excessive even in itself.

Finally, it should be noted that figures for both revenue and expenditure are comparable with other cities in the Middle West, but are exceedingly low when compared nationally. Total general revenue, for instance, is \$41.22 per capita in Peoria, but \$84.84 per capita for all U. S. cities; while total expenditure is \$36.50 per capita in Peoria, but \$83.68 for all U. S. Cities.

Sewage

A large portion of the sewage services are performed by the sanitary district. Nevertheless, the city has a department of ten employees, which maintains 240 miles of sewer lines of which some 170 miles are small size. These lines feed into the trunk lines which are maintained by the sanitary district. The sanitary district maintains its own lines and cares for all of the sewerage treatment.

Until recently, the most severe sewer problem encountered by the city was the sewer stoppages which resulted in basement flooding and excessive washing and eroding. With purchase of the proper type of equipment, the city has undertaken an extensive sewer cleaning program. The machines remove debris and roots from the sewers, and restore the lines to full capacity. The project covers all 240 miles of city sewers.

The above measures will reduce basement flooding only partially. What is needed is a separate storm sewer system to alleviate the excessive load on the present dual system. A survey undertaken in 1952 determined that the cost of a separate storm sewer system would be approximately \$8,000,000. However, rising costs have brought this figure up to approximately ten or twelve million dollars.

Hopes for completion of the entire project within the near future are a bit dim. First, it is difficult to raise the money. It could be accomplished through special assessment against the property, but present indications are that neither the council nor the manager want any further special assessments unless they are absolutely necessary.

Moreover, unless the sanitary district goes along with the city, and present indications are that the sanitary district is not enthusiastic, then people living outside the city limits but within the sanitary district, will be receiving the benefits without contributing toward them.

Much the same conditions surround the possibility of financing the project through general obligation bonds. Furthermore, both of the above methods are apt to encounter a barrier in the debt limitations set by the state. Financing the project through a reasonable charge for use and benefit appears distasteful to the present administration.

Hence, the project will proceed very slowly, and most likely, it will have to be completed a small piece at a time.

Traffic Engineering

One of the first appointments made by the present manager was the naming of a trained traffic engineer. He is in charge of a new department of sixteen persons which began operations December 7, 1953. That day meant an entirely new traffic policy had been inaugurated throughout the city. The primary goals were: (1) a general lowering of the accident death rate; (2) facilitation of the movement of traffic through the city.

First measures included a sign repainting project for approximately 3500 street signs throughout the city. About one-quarter of these were replaced with standard legend signs. Second, the department undertook extensive surveys gathering basic data regarding the city's traffic pattern and the needs. Traffic counters were purchased. Vehicle counts, pedestrian counts, and extensive accident studies were made. The parking problem was examined. Loading zones were properly labeled, and some of them were cut in size or eliminated entirely where other outlets for loading were available. More recently, the department has been studying the excessive number of stop signs looking toward elimination of a large number of them. Gone is the policy of running out to install a four-way stop wherever an accident has recently occurred.

Further, new, permanent-type street signs are being installed this year. In conjunction with this project is a study for renaming streets. Streets which have names duplicated in other parts of the city will not have signs installed until the name confusion can be eliminated. Elimination of the confusion over street names will enable the fire department to afford the city better protection, since it will make it less likely that firemen or policemen will be delayed when responding to emergency calls.

The projects undertaken have been ambitious ones and the results have been gratifying indeed. Most notable among the general achievements is, of course, the noticeable decline in traffic accidents. The accident figures for the first four months of 1954 are 19% lower than figures for the same period of 1953. This was due primarily to the effective operation of the traffic engineering department, coupled with good enforcement by the traffic division.

The purchase of radar speed measuring equipment has checked the offenders who once used the city streets for a track. In addition, the traffic division has been supplied with new intoximeters.

However, many needs remain. If traffic is to move with facility, there is a general need throughout the city for resurfacing, curb repairing, elimination of certain stops, and a decided need for a modernized traffic signal system in the downtown area. Of course, Peoria, like other cities, is plagued with the ever-increasing problem of more parking space.

Present programs already under way, together with the present resurfacing programs for Knoxville Avenue, Main Street, and Prospect Road, and the new Illinois River Bridge should afford Peoria much relief from its present traffic congestion. Just a few of the present measures such as the new system of one-way traffic together with future plans to re-route traffic, especially truck traffic, should serve to eliminate some of the bottlenecks. In the long run, the policy now in operation should prove highly advantageous to industry in the area.

Streets

A street department of some seventy-eight employees has the awesome obligation of keeping up the many miles of streets, of which a large number are badly deteriorated. Of all the needs of the city at present, the need for better streets is probably the greatest. Since costs are so high, and since the revenue from the gas tax is already heavily burdened, street improvements will, by necessity, proceed slowly.

At present the city has a vast street construction program under way. Four major street widening or resurfacing projects for Knoxville Avenue, Main Street, Prospect Road, and South Adams are under contract at the cost of \$1,356,000. The first three will also have mercury-vapor lighting fully installed when the projects are completed. In addition, the city has completed a \$144,000 Harvard Avenue project begun in 1953.

Substructure work for the new Illinois River Bridge, to be located between Fayette and Jackson Streets is a project for the present summer. The entire cost of the bridge will be \$11,800,000 to which the city will contribute \$1,633,000. Completion of the entire project is expected on or before the summer of 1958.

Other projects recently undertaken include the dust laying program for unpaved streets and an expanded weed-cutting program, both of which will improve the health and sanitary conditions within the city, to say nothing of the improvements in general appearance.

To facilitate the department in accomplishing its tasks, the city purchased five new street trucks and hired additional professional engineers whose services made it possible to get the large street construction program under way this year. In addition, two street sweepers and a flusher were repaired and placed in operation. As a part of the general "clean-up" campaign, a regular street cleaning program has been inaugurated.

Utilities

For all practical purposes, the City of Peoria owns no utilities. This accounts for the absence of revenue bonds. Peoria is one of the very few cities in the United States whose water supply is privately owned. Even though the city has a periodical option to purchase, it would appear that there is little chance that the city will make the purchase in the next few years.

There has been some talk about the necessity for the city to take over the bus lines. However, the administration prefers to remain out of the transportation business if at all possible.

Other Facts

All building inspection functions have been co-ordinated and placed in one department headed by a trained and competent, licensed architect. The engineering department was expanded and its facilities used to greater advantage. In addition to those purchases already mentioned, the city bought a utility truck, a used line truck, four administrative cars, a bookkeeping machine, an air compressor, a traffic sign truck, two salt spreaders, a tractor, and 1300 new parking meters. The parking meters cost \$64,000. Capital outlay for equipment acquired amounts to about \$114,000.

Surveys and programming is now underway to improve the appearance and living conditions in the city. Gradually an extensive program for slum clearance is being pieced together and should get under way shortly. The manager, as indicated in the foregoing section on present and projected policy, is pushing for a program of tree planting and trimming.

However, success or failure of any or all of the present and projected programs will be dependent largely upon the continued vitality, interest, and support given by a civic-minded body of citizens. Such interest and support seems to be present, and appears to grow daily.

CITY OF PEKIN

The City of Peking uses the Commission Form of government. The Council is composed of a mayor and four commissioners, all of whom are elected at-large. This body, which is chaired by the mayor, possesses the ordinance and legislative powers within the city. In addition, however, this same body is charged with the complete responsibility for the direction and conduct of the municipal administration.

The administration is divided into five functional areas, namely, departments of public affairs, accounts and finances, public health and safety, streets and public improvements, and public property respectively. The mayor, by virtue of this office, is also the commissioner of public affairs, which in turn, gives him complete authority and responsibility over the police department. The other four councilmen or commissioners divide up the other departments according to an agreement among themselves.

This form of government fails to distinguish between the legislative and administrative functions of government. Moreover, it tends to give far too much independence to each department head, thus failing to afford the people a single responsible head. All of this may result in "buck-passing," log-rolling, and a general evasion of responsibility by the commissioners.

Boards and Commissions

Among the more important administrative boards and commissions, Peking has a police and fire board, boards for the police and fire pensions funds, a band commission, and a park board.

Police Department

The police department of Pekin has a force of fifteen men who are paid excellent wages for a city of 22,000. Patrolmen receive an annual wage of \$3936. The national median for cities the size of Pekin is \$3540. Insofar as vehicles are concerned, in 1953, the city had two patrol cars and two three-wheel cycles.

Fire Department

For fire insurance purposes, Pekin is a sixth class city with a 2887 point deficiency. The fire department is in the next to the lowest classification given, Class IX, with a deficiency of 1244 points. The department has a force of thirteen employees who are paid on the same scale as police force employees. As of 1953, the department maintained three pumpers, two of which are of 750 GPM capacity or more.

Other Facts

Pekin, like so many other cities in Illinois, is troubled with the problem of finding further revenue sources. The city has a debt of \$1,526,000, of which \$385,000 is in general obligation bonds. The remainder is that amount assessed against private property for various improvements for which the city itself is not obligated. (The present budget for Pekin can be seen in Table A16-12 Appendix p. 610 .) Further problems revolve around a lack of sufficient code regulations for such things as air pollution and zoning. The entire regulations involve little other than a few electrical and building restrictions, many of which are ineffective or only token regulations. Pekin has no zoning board or code although both have been under discussion for some time. It has not regulated smoke to any great extent. Seemingly, the only effective measure ever taken was a demand that some of the industries build their stacks a few feet higher.

Pekin, like Peoria, has a privately owned water supply system. The city does own and operate its own bus system. All other utilities are private.

EAST PEORIA

The City of East Peoria, like Pekin, uses the Commission Form of Government. The organization is analogous to that of Pekin. (See section on City of Pekin.) The city has a mayor and four commissioners, and an appointed city clerk. Additional officers are an elected magistrate, an appointed civil engineer, and an appointed health officer and appointed plumbing and electrical inspector.

The city has an eleven-man police department and a five-man fire department. East Peoria is classified the same as Peoria for purposes of fire insurance and fire department ratings.

In addition, there are several independent and distinct corporations whose jurisdictions extend into at least part of the jurisdiction of the city. There is the Fondulac Park Board, a library board (whose jurisdiction covers most of the Fondulac township,) the sanitary district, and a drainage and levee district. All are separate public corporations with separate taxing powers.

The city, unlike Pekin and Peoria, owns and maintains its own water supply system.

As of August 1, 1954, the city had a gross indebtedness (including both general obligation and revenue bonds) of \$153,000.

CHAPTER XVII

CIVIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

CIVIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

In evaluating a city as a potential plant location, many factors other than those that impinge directly on the operation of the plant are relevant. A part of the decision to locate in any area, by current plant location standards, is a consideration of the degree of development of the communities' civic and social activities. This facet of the city's personality is important for many reasons, not the least of which is the measure of benefit to potential employees of a proposed plant.

An excellent example of an enlightened attitude is reflected in a quotation from a recent publication, Ethics in a Business Society; Marquis W. Childs & Douglass Cater; 1954; Harper & Brothers; Ch. V., The Businessman's Dilemma:

"A few years ago, for example, the Calumet and Hecla Consolidated Copper Company set out to select a southern city as the location for a large plant for its Wolverine Tube Division. Decatur, Alabama, was the site finally chosen, much to the disappointment of several other candidates, including a city in Mississippi, which had offered considerable inducement in the way of subsidies. When this latter city wanted to know why it was not chosen, an official of Calumet and Hecla, H. Y. Bassett, prepared a short article entitled 'What does Industry Expect of a Community?' To the surprise of many who had believed that cheap unorganized labor was one of the South's invaluable commodities, Bassett argued exactly the opposite. 'Progressive managements', he wrote, 'have no quarrel with unions, but on the contrary feel that they have a place in the present day world of business . . . that being so, it would not be good judgment to locate in a town where the practices are contrary to those carried on by that management in its other existing plants.' Furthermore, Bassett pointed out that modern management is interested in the public school system, the recreation facilities, and all other factors in a community which are vital to its employees. 'This', he said, 'is not a matter of philanthropy, but of good business practice . . . and these matters are of far more importance to a plant in the long run than any subsidy of a more material sort which a community may offer.' "

The following chapter is thus a presentation of such facilities -- school, recreational, cultural and others -- as they exist in the Peoria Metropolitan Area.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Peoria Public School System: The Peoria Public School system consists of three high schools, two junior high schools, and twenty-five grade schools. These schools are listed in Table 1, pages 469-470, along with 1954 enrollment figures and age. During the 1951-52 school year, 17,969 students were enrolled in Peoria schools, while the system employed 612 teachers, an average of 29.3 students per teacher. *

* Peoria Public Schools Annual Budget, 1952-1953.

community projects; and given wholehearted support to needed improvements in the civic, as well as civil fields; a fact emphasized by the recent "All-America City" Award.

The greatest civic problem plagueing Peoria at this time is that of the educational facilities. There is little comfort derived from knowing Peoria's position is not unique in this regard. The problem remains a very real one. Perhaps, however, there is some comfort gained from the knowledge that the first step of the solution of a problem -- that of recognizing its existence -- has at least been accomplished. The stage of translating this awareness into action obviously remains to be done.

The results of the application of the concerted energies of the community in the development of other civic areas, notable new medical, church, and Y M. C. A. facilities, provides some confidence that the educational problem will ultimately be decisively resolved.

Table 1.

ENROLLMENT AND CONDITION
OF PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1954

| <u>HIGH SCHOOLS</u> | Age | Fire Resistant* | 1954 Enrollment |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------|--------------------|
| Peoria High | 38 | X | 1417 |
| Manual | 47 | | 1059 |
| Addition | 32 | X | |
| Woodruff | 17 | X | 1576 |
| Roosevelt Junior High | 22 | X | 897 |
| Trewyn Junior High | 4 | X | <u>684</u> |
| Total | | | <u>5633</u> |
| <u>ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS</u> | | | |
| Blaine Sumner | 27 | X | 489 |
| Calvin Coolidge | 17 | X | 559 |
| Addition | New | X | |
| Columbia | 22 | X | 615 |
| Douglas | 43 | X | 507 |
| Franklin | 63 | | 638 |
| Addition | 33 | X | |
| Garfield | 65 | | 392 |
| Addition | 44 | | |
| Glen Oak | 48 | | 602 |
| Addition | 34 | | |
| Greeley | 42 | X | 363 |
| Harrison | 53 | | 1040 |
| Addition | 32 | X | |
| Addition | 5 | X | |
| Irving | 56 | | 239 |
| Addition | 39 | X | |
| Thomas Jefferson | 5 | X | 440 |
| Addition | New | X | |
| Kingman | 51 | | 450 |
| Addition | -- | | |
| Addition | -- | | |
| Lee | 66 | | 251 |
| Addition | 5 | X | |
| Lincoln | 54 | | 565 |
| Longfellow | 59 | | 415 |
| Addition | 30 | X | |
| Loucks | 39 | X | 383 |
| Addition | 5 | X | |
| McKinley | 50 | | 306 |
| Old Reservoir | 40 | | |
| Addition | 26 | X | |

* An "X" indicates building is considered to be Fire Resistant.

Table 1 (cont'd)

| | Age | Fire Resistant* | 1954 Enrollment |
|-------------|-----|-----------------|--------------------|
| Reservoir | New | X | 312 |
| Tyng | 41 | X | 531 |
| Addition | 5 | X | |
| Von Steuben | 17 | X | 624 |
| Addition | 5 | X | |
| Addition | New | X | |
| Washington | 43 | X | 303 |
| Webster | 56 | | 405 |
| White | 51 | | 474 |
| Whittier | 58 | | 482 |
| Addition | 40 | X | |
| Total | | | <u>11,335</u> |

* An "X" indicates building is considered to be Fire Resistant.

Source: Survey of Peoria Public School Buildings, Charles Greeley.

Condition of Physical Plant Since the end of World War II, the Peoria Public School system has carried out two building programs. The first, begun in 1948, increased the capacity of the system by 1,755; and the second, begun in 1953, will provide facilities for about 425 more students.

The 1948 project included constructing an elementary school, Thomas Jefferson, costing \$400,000 (425 pupils); a Junior High School, Trewyn, costing \$1,500,000 (750 pupils); additions and replacements at Loucks, Calvin Coolidge, Harrison, Von Steuben and Tyng. In this project, a new gymnasium was built at Lee elementary school at a cost of \$110,000.

Included in the 1953 program was a new elementary school, costing \$350,000, to replace the old building housing Reservoir School. Additions at elementary schools -- Calvin Coolidge (\$100,000) and Thomas Jefferson (\$225,000) -- will allow increases of 100 to 150 pupils, respectively. Another addition under this program was made to Von Steuben elementary school, costing \$80,000. These facts illustrate the steps which have been made in recent years to attempt to alleviate the problem of over-crowdedness, which all cities faced following the war.

Two of the three public high schools in Peoria are in good condition. Peoria High, located on the West Bluff near the business district, although a rather old building (thirty-eight years) is considered in very good condition as a whole. Woodruff, located on the far North Side of the city, is seventeen years old, and is in excellent condition. Manual Training High School, located on the South Side, is forty-seven years old, over-crowded, and in probably the poorest condition of all the Peoria Public schools. The lighting situation here was recently remedied by the installation of fluorescent fixtures. There is, however, little remedy for the narrow halls and antiquated classrooms. Charles M. Greeley, Director of Business for the school system, estimates that to accomplish what he terms emergency repairs in this building would require between \$50,000 to \$60,000. This estimate does not include any relief for the over-crowded situation. There is, on the present grounds, no room for addition to the building. Recently, a comprehensive plan has been drawn up by the public school administration to replace such older buildings with modern facilities. However, at this time no action has been taken on the plan.

In accord with trends toward reduction of elementary schools to six grades, by the installation of Junior High Schools of three grades, Peoria has added two such schools to its system. Located on the South Side, Roosevelt (in a building twenty-two years old), and Trewyn (four years old), are both in good condition.

The elementary school buildings are, generally, in somewhat better condition than the high schools. A constructive step was made recently by the construction of a new building to replace the old Reservoir School. However, many of the present buildings are old, and long range plans include modernization.

| <u>Name of school</u> | <u>Grades 1 - 4 Pupils per teacher</u> | <u>Grades 4 - 8 Pupils per teacher</u> |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Blaine Sumner | 27 | 29 |
| Calvin Coolidge | 23 | NA |
| Columbia | 28 | 30 |
| Douglas | 27 | 25 |
| Franklin | 31 | 32 |
| Garfield | 26 | 23 |
| Glen Oak | 26 | 27 |

Source: Material prepared by Charles M. Greeley, Director of Business, Peoria Public Schools.

Table 2

Public School Finances: Peoria spends over \$315 per year for each student's education. A breakdown of the source of money follows:

REVENUE SOURCES FOR EDUCATION

| <u>Revenue</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Per Pupil</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Local Taxes | \$3,772,256 | \$250.49 |
| State and Federal | 483,264 | 32.09 |
| Tuition | 255,600 | 16.97 |
| Fees | 18,200 | 1.21 |
| Rental and Sales of Real Estate | 17,000 | 1.13 |
| All Others | 200,004 | 13.28 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | \$4,746,324 | \$315.17 |

Source: Material prepared by Charles M. Greeley, Director of Business, Peoria Public Schools.

Table 3

Table 4

1953 FUNDS USED FOR EDUCATION OF ONE PUPIL

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Building Bonded Debt | \$ 13.09 |
| Building Maintenance | 29.56 |
| Building Custodial | 21.46 |
| Building Supplies | 1.33 |
| Building Utilities | 9.75 |
| Teachers (Principal and Supervisor) | 197.03 |
| Administration | 7.86 |
| Education Supplies | 4.01 |
| New Equipment | <u>31.08</u> |
| Total | <u>\$315.17</u> |

Source: Same as previous table.

Table 5

| Name of School | District | Grades | Teachers | 1953 |
|-------------------|----------|--------|----------|------------|
| | | | | Enrollment |
| Townhouse | 5 | 1-8 | 1 | 21 |
| Pearce | 20 | K-8 | 26 | 722 |
| N. Primary | 20 | K-3 | 6 | 184 |
| Rome | 23 | 1-8 | 6 | 175 |
| Elmwood | 25 | 1-8 | 12 | 315 |
| Leleigh | 27 | 1-8 | 1 | 20 |
| Graham Chapel | 29 | 1-8 | 1 | 12 |
| Harkners Grove | 30 | 1-8 | 1 | 12 |
| Northhampton | 33 | 1-8 | 1 | 33 |
| Union | 34 | 1-8 | 1 | 31 |
| Hollis | 40 | 1-8 | 2 | 30 |
| Maple Ridge | 41 | 1-8 | 1 | 15 |
| Mapleton | 42 | 1-8 | 2 | 42 |
| Martin | 43 | 1-8 | 1 | 43 |
| Wheeler | 44 | 1-8 | 2 | 49 |
| Pottstown | 56 | 1-8 | 2 | 62 |
| Lonsdale | 59 | 1-8 | 1 | 10 |
| Charter Oak | 60 | 1-8 | 3 | 74 |
| Golden Acres | 60 | 1-8 | 4 | 124 |
| Pleasant Valley | 62 | 1-8 | 5 | 128 |
| Norwood | 63 | 1-8 | 9 | 205 |
| Central Limestone | 64 | 1-8 | 1 | 34 |
| Walters | 65 | 1-8 | 1 | 32 |
| Bartonville | 66 | 1-8 | 20 | 547 |
| N. Limestone | 67 | 1-8 | 2 | 52 |

Table 5 (Cont'd)

| Name of School | District | Grades | Teachers | 1953 |
|----------------|----------|--------|----------|------------|
| | | | | Enrollment |
| Oak Grove | 68 | 1-8 | 10 | 274 |
| Pleasant Hill | 69 | 1-8 | 13 | 405 |
| Monroe | 70 | 1-8 | 10 | 248 |
| Pinkerton | 71 | 1-8 | 2 | 39 |
| Smithville | 75 | 1-8 | 2 | 56 |
| Harkers Corner | 78 | 1-8 | 1 | 26 |
| Monica | 99 | 1-8 | 2 | 50 |
| Kellar | 111 | K-8 | 7 | 192 |
| Gardener | 112 | 1-8 | 4 | 125 |
| Hines | 113 | 1-8 | 18 | 535 |
| Sipp | 117 | 1-8 | 9 | 227 |
| Woodrow Wilson | 118 | 1-8 | 14 | 435 |
| Peoria Heights | 120 | K-8 | 27 | 821 |
| Moore | 125 | 1-8 | 1 | 12 |
| Oak Hill | 127 | 1-8 | 1 | 33 |
| Saylor | 130 | 1-8 | 1 | 18 |
| Todd | 131 | 1-8 | 1 | 29 |
| Scovil | 133 | 1-8 | 2 | 35 |
| Bateman | 135 | 1-8 | 1 | 24 |
| Trivoli | 139 | 1-8 | 1 | 72 |
| Downs | 141 | 1-8 | 1 | 13 |
| Concord | 145 | 1-8 | 1 | 11 |
| Oak Grove | 149 | 1-8 | 1 | 21 |
| Lawn Ridge | 151 | 1-8 | 1 | 21 |
| Bellevue | 152 | 1-8 | 11 | 309 |
| Hanna City | 204 | 1-8 | 5 | 129 |
| Glasford | 205 | 1-8 | 5 | 156 |
| Kingston | 205 | 1-8 | 2 | 56 |
| Dunlap | 302 | 1-8 | 8 | 190 |
| Wilder Waite | 303 | 1-8 | 8 | 213 |
| Logan | 304 | 1-6 | 2 | 60 |
| Millbrook | 305 | 1-8 | 3 | 68 |
| Mossville | | 1-8 | 7 | 198 |
| Brimfield Unit | 309 | 1-8 | 9 | 291 |
| Princeville | 311 | 1-8 | 8 | 264 |
| Edelstein | 313 | 1-3 | 2 | |
| Hawley | 313 | 5-8 | 1 | 99 |
| West Hallock | 313 | 1-4 | 1 | |
| Edwards | 314 | 1-8 | 3 | 129 |

HIGH SCHOOLS

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|------|----|-----|
| Chillicothe Township | 115 | 9-12 | 17 | 346 |
| Dunlap Township | 158 | 9-12 | 11 | 206 |
| Timber Township | 159 | 9-12 | 10 | 189 |

Table 5 (Cont'd)

HIGH SCHOOLS

| Name of School | District | Grades | Teachers | 1953 Enrollment |
|-----------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------------------|
| Elmwood | 200 | 9-12 | 11 | 177 |
| Princeville Community | 206 | 9-12 | 13 | 200 |
| Brimfield Unit | 309 | 9-12 | 9 | 100 |
| Limestone Community | 310 | 9-12 | 31 | 636 |

According to Mr. Greeley, only two of the schools in the system presently have a surplus of class rooms. The new Thomas Jefferson School has two rooms, which are in use, but not as class rooms. There are seven other available rooms in Irving School made usable by rearrangements within the present building. The latter rooms are expected to be filled by occupants of the new housing project nearing completion on the near North side, close to the school.

Fourteen of the buildings in the system are wholly or in part not fire resistant.

The relative crowdedness of Peoria schools is illustrated by the number of pupils per teacher in the examples on page 472. Attempts are made to keep the number of students per class below twenty-five for grades one through four, and below thirty from grade four on.

A particular problem of the Peoria Board of Education has been a rather low wage scale for teachers. Facing this problem realistically, the Board took steps to improve this situation in the 1952-53 session with a cost of living increase, which raised the minimum salary of degree teachers to \$2,900. This new schedule is reproduced in the Appendix, page 771, Table A17-1.

Peoria County Schools: Outside the City of Peoria, Peoria County schools are full, with the exception of the new Limestone Community High School, completed during 1953, where anticipated enrollment increases have been allowed for. In Peoria County, 10,170 students attend seventy-one schools. Teachers in these schools, excluding teachers employed expressly for such extra courses as music in the elementary schools, number 419 or an average of 25.5 students per teacher. (This low average is partially due to the number of single-teacher schools having low enrollments.) In many districts, financial problems have been and are considerable. In many such instances, maintenance difficulties have been resolved only through community spirit, taking the form of donations of time and effort by the populace. "Paint-up" and "fix-up" projects of this nature are especially in evidence during the summer months.

A list of Peoria County schools outside the Peoria City limits, including district number, number of teachers and 1953-54 enrollment figures are on page 474 & 5. Also included is a map of Peoria County showing the school districts, page 485.

TAZEWELL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In Tazewell County, fifty-two elementary schools provide facilities for 12,918 pupils. The elementary school system, which includes two junior high schools, has an average of 25.5 students per instructor.* The two junior high schools in the county are located in Pekin and East Peoria. Pekin Junior High School

* The lower student-teacher ratio in Tazewell County (25.5 as compared to 29.3) is rather characteristic of less populated areas.

has an enrollment of 726, while East Peoria Junior High has 286 students. With respect to student-instructor ratios and to the trend toward junior high schools, Tazewell County's development rather closely parallels that of Peoria County.

There are eleven high schools in Tazewell County, of which only one has an enrollment of more than 1,000. The total enrollment in these schools in the 1952-53 school year was 3,685, an average of 18.33 students per instructor.

Source: Illinois School Directory, 1952-1953.

Parochial School System: The Roman Catholic parochial school system in the Metropolitan Area consists of two high schools and twelve elementary schools, most of them located in the City of Peoria. Since the war, \$1,720,000 has been spent on expansion of the facilities. During the past nine years, St. Philomena parish has built a new elementary school at a cost of \$365,000; St. Boniface spent \$16,000 on construction; and St. Thomas has spent \$230,000 on its new elementary school and on expansion. The boys' high school, Spalding Institute, has been expanded with twelve rooms, a cafeteria, and a gymnasium, costing a total of \$1,109,000.

Over the same period, enrollment at the parochial schools has increased steadily. In 1945, elementary school enrollment was 2,343, and the high school enrollment, 799. Showing increases of 43 and 20 per cent, respectively, 1953 elementary enrollment was 4,031, and high school, 1,010. The staff of the Catholic schools numbered 150 nuns, priests and lay instructors*; approximately 34 students per teacher.

* Peoria Sunday Journal Star, January 31, 1954.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The City of Peoria is surrounded by historical landmarks and by outdoor recreational facilities on some of the most scenic land in the midwest. Peoria's parks, golf courses, swimming pools, and drives are under the jurisdiction of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Peoria. Probably one of Peoria's most widely publicized scenic features is Grand View Drive, a pleasure drive once referred to by Theodore Roosevelt as the "world's most beautiful drive". This Drive overlooks a wide stretch of the Illinois River, known as Peoria Lake, and the sprawling Illinois Valley to the North and East.

In addition to this Drive, Peoria has nine municipal recreational areas, totaling 1,702 acres. Glen Oak Park is located on the North side of town. Included in the recreational facilities here are tennis courts (both concrete and clay), a large playground, a swimming pool, an artificial lake, Peoria's only zoo, a new conservatory, a band stand and picnic areas. The biggest attractions, of course, are the conservatory and the zoo. The zoo facilities will soon be greatly extended by the addition of a large \$180,000 brick building

now under construction. Glen Oak consists of 106.05 acres of land, partially on the bluff and extending down into the valley. The pavilion has recently been improved for use as an art and crafts center.

The largest park in the Peoria area is Detweiller Park, covering 661 acres of rolling hills. This park is a favorite picnic spot, having a playground and an extensive amount of both cleared and wooded land.

Laura Bradley Park, on the near North Side, near Bradley University, contains 320 acres. In this park are found picnic areas, playground facilities, tennis courts and Newman Public Golf Course.

One of the recreational areas on the South Side is Trewyn or South Park, which covers 18 acres and offers picnic grounds, tennis courts, a playground, wading pool, and a winter ice-skating rink.

A recent addition to the Peoria Park District is Robinson Park, located near Mossville, just north of Peoria, which was donated by L. Eugene Robinson. This rugged 187 acre area is being equipped with parking facilities, picnic grounds, and camping facilities.

Popular swimming pools, coupled with playground and baseball facilities are located at both Logan Field and Proctor Center on the South Side. The other municipal pool is located below Glen Oak Park on the North Side. The area surrounding Peoria provides excellent swimming facilities, with most of the lakes in the vicinity having been improved with beaches. The Pekin Municipal Park provides a popular pool for the area, and is larger than any of the Peoria pools.

The two lakes formed by the Illinois River at Peoria provide some of the finest boating water in the nation. The upper lake, 13 miles long, and the lower lake, four miles in length, vary from one-half to one and one-half miles in width, with a current of less than one-half mile per hour. National speed records have been attained on the Peoria Lakes, and during the past seasons, national sailing regattas have been held here. Located on the upper lake, the Illinois Valley Yacht & Canoe Club possesses large and modern boating facilities, complete with a sheltered bay for pleasure craft. Other facilities for pleasure craft are provided by several private firms and a few smaller clubs along the river.

Peoria has five eighteen-hole golf courses, three of which are public. Two additional nine-hole courses, one public and one private, are available in Pekin.

PUBLIC COURSES:

Madison Golf Course
North Moor Golf Course
Milton Newman Golf Course (at Bradley Park)
Pekin Municipal Golf Course

PRIVATE COURSES:

Country Club of Peoria
Mount Hawley Country Club
Pekin Country Club

The Peoria public courses are maintained through the Peoria Pleasure Drive-way and Park District. Support is derived from both tax funds and participation fees.

In cooperation with the Park District, the Playground and Recreation Board plans recreational activities, such as craft classes, art classes, baseball leagues, and organized playground activities for persons of all ages. In 1953, 550,640 persons took part in these programs, an increase of 15,818 over the previous year. For the 1954 season, \$200,098.70 was appropriated for the function of this activity.

Certainly deserving of commendation is the development of recreational facilities under the Park Board during the past few years. This activity has included the return to usefulness of all the city's swimming pools and extensive improvement of land for use as playgrounds and ball parks.

HOSPITALS

Public general hospital facilities in the Peoria-Tazewell County area are restricted to the cities of Peoria and Pekin.

Peoria's three general hospitals are located within a few blocks of the downtown shopping area.

The largest of the three is St. Francis Hospital, which provides 572 beds*, and is staffed by 750 persons. Spending \$4,593,627 on construction since 1942, the hospital has included in its additions, a student nurses' dormitory, Forest Park Home, and a children's hospital. Of this amount, local donations from citizens, business and industry amounted to \$1,597,903. The Children's Hospital, (the only one in Illinois outside of Chicago) was started in August, 1952, and cost more than \$1,000,000, of which over three-quarters came from local donations. Forest Park Home, St. Francis Hospital division, connected to the hospital by an underground tunnel, is primarily for those patients requiring long periods of convalescence. Now in use, this division was begun in November, 1948. Of the \$1,162,119 cost, \$841,447 was donated by the Forest Park Foundation.

St. Francis is approved by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals for the training of interns, nurses, and resident physicians, and is approved as a general hospital.

The second largest Peoria hospital is the Methodist Hospital. In 1950, this hospital let contracts totaling \$3,595,000 to begin an expansion program in March of that year. According to 1953 Census of Hospitals, Methodist provides 320 beds. Also approved by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals,

* Source: 1953 Census of Hospitals.

this hospital has been approved for the training of interns, nurses and resident physicians. In 1953, Methodist Hospital admissions totaled 11,463.*

The third general hospital in the City of Peoria is the John C. Proctor Hospital. This is the oldest and smallest of the three hospitals, containing 117 beds, and is approved for the training of nurses. Admissions totaled 4,454 in 1953.

The Board of Directors of Proctor Hospital recently announced plans to construct a new hospital building just North of the City of Peoria. The thirty-six acre site is on Knoxville Avenue, adjacent to Northmoor Golf Course. Information on the proposed size or cost of the new institution are not available at the time of this writing.

In Tazewell County, the Pekin Municipal Hospital provides 98 beds.

In addition to these general hospitals, many specialized institutions are maintained in the Peoria area. Among these are private convalescent homes and sanitariums, a municipal tuberculosis sanitarium and a state mental hospital. The Peoria State Hospital, located just outside suburban Bartonville, is a mental institution which has 2,782 beds, an average census of 2,595, and admitted 1,417 cases during 1953.* The hospital is a training center for nurses. Maintained by the City of Peoria, the Peoria Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium has 115 beds and admitted 112 persons during 1953.*

American Red Cross: An integral part of the medical facilities provided in the Peoria Metropolitan Area is the American Red Cross' regional blood center, one of 43 in the nation. The center, which is located in downtown Peoria, serves a large portion of the downstate Illinois area.

The Red Cross has over 30,000 members and over 20,000 junior members in Peoria County. Junior members are enlisted in 109 elementary and secondary schools throughout the County which maintain Red Cross clubs.

CHURCHES

As Peoria has increased its educational facilities, so has it increased its facilities for worship. During the past five years, seventeen new churches have been built and more are on the drawing boards.* Of these seventeen protestant churches, valued at an estimated \$1,750,000, fourteen were built in Peoria and the others in East Peoria, El Vista, and Creve Coeur.

The churches erected within the city are:

New Apostolic
Glen Oak Christian
First English Lutheran
First Federated

*Source: Sunday Journal-Star, January 31, 1954, quoting Peoria Area Council of Churches.

South Side Church of God
Forrest Hill Methodist
First Church of the Nazarene
First Church of the Brethren
First Reformed Church
University Avenue Methodist Church
Bethany Baptist
Redeemer Lutheran
St. John's Lutheran
Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed

The three others are:

East Peoria Baptist
El Vista Christian
Bethel Memorial Evangelical and Reformed (Creve Coeur)

Nearing completion or recently completed are eight others, valued at \$460,000.
They are as follows:

Epworth Methodist
Ward Chapel, AME
Marquette Heights Lutheran
Marquette Heights Presbyterian
Sunnyland Christian
St. Philomena Roman Catholic
Galena Road Baptist
East Peoria Free Methodist

At an estimated cost of \$1,450,000, in the planning stages are the following:

William E. Shaw Church House, First Methodist
Educational Building, Westminster Presbyterian
Sanctuary, University Avenue Methodist
East Peoria First Methodist
Grace Presbyterian
Peoria Heights Congregational
First Baptist of Peoria

A breakdown of the number of churches in the Peoria area, as tabulated from the Directory of Peoria Area Churches, issued by the Peoria Area Council of Churches, on November 1, 1950, is on page 482.

One of over 700 communities having active Church Councils, Peoria has in its Council a source of information, training and inspiration for its church workers. Churches cooperating with the Council have a total membership of over 20,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

All of the larger towns and cities in the two-county area, covered in this report have public library facilities of some type. The largest facilities are, however, maintained by the City of Peoria.

Table 6

| DENOMINATION | NUMBER OF CHURCHES |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Adventist | 1 |
| African Methodist Episcopal | 1 |
| Alliance | 1 |
| Apostolic Christian | 5 |
| Assembly of God | 3 |
| Baptist | 14 |
| Bible | 3 |
| Christian Disciple | 8 |
| Church of the Brethren | 1 |
| Church of God | 3 |
| Congregational | 2 |
| Episcopal | 4 |
| Evangelical & Reformed | 2 |
| Evangelical & United Brethren | 5 |
| Federated | 2 |
| Free Methodist | 4 |
| Greek Orthodox | 1 |
| Lutheran | 15 |
| Mennonite | 3 |
| Methodist | 13 |
| Missionary | 3 |
| Nazarene | 5 |
| Presbyterian | 7 |
| Reformed | 1 |
| Unity | 1 |
| Universalist | 1 |
| Baha'i | 1 |
| Christian Science | 2 |
| Friends | 1 |
| Independent | 17 |
| Jewish | 2 |
| Jehovah's Witnesses | 2 |
| Mormon | 2 |
| Roman Catholic | 14 |
| Spiritualist | 1 |

The Peoria Public Library consists of the main library at 111 North Monroe, Audio-Visual Department at 107 North Monroe, and six branches throughout the city. The latest actual tabulation of statistics on the library is reproduced in the Annual Service Report of 1950. Excerpts from this report are on page 484 .

In addition to having branches located throughout the city, the library provides lending services to all the hospitals and to several convalescent homes. The Audio-Visual Department of the library provides motion pictures, film strips, and phonograph records to members. Facilities are provided for use of records on the premises, however the predominating practice is for the member to check records out for a period of one week. A small auditorium is provided for the viewing of films, and showing of films are scheduled regularly for the general public by this department staff. This division of the library is efficiently and effectively run by a staff keenly interested in the work they are doing. It is perhaps the smoothest operating part of the library.

SERVICE AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

The Community Chest and Council of Greater Peoria is a voluntary organization of twenty-six service organizations supported by contributions of citizens. These "Red Feather" services are listed below:

- Boy Scouts of America
- Carver Community Center
- Catholic Social Service
- Central Volunteer Bureau
- Child and Family Service
- Children's Home
- Creve Coeur Community Council
- East Peoria Welfare Association
- Florence Crittendon Peoria Home
- Girl Scouts of America
- Home of the Good Shepherd
- Jewish Social Service
- Lakeview Recreational Camp
- Illinois Children's Home
- Neighborhood House Association
- Neighborhood House Camp Quinn
- Peoria Mental Hygiene Clinic
- St. Francis Community Clinic
- Salvation Army
- Social Service Exchange
- Visiting Nurse Association
- Young Men's Christian Association
- Young Women's Christian Association
- United Service Organization
- United Community Defense Services
- American Relief for Korea

Table 7

| Circulation | Main | Branches | Total |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Fiction | 124,681 | 113,379 | 238,060 |
| Non-Fiction | 109,016 | 75,339 | 134,355 |
| Periodicals | 9,102 | 14,777 | 23,879 |
| Total | <u>242,799</u> | <u>203,495</u> | <u>446,294</u> |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Other Extension Agencies | 55,023 |
| Total Circulations | <u>501,317</u> |
| Total Number of Volumes | 270,028 |
| Periodicals Regularly Received | 1,032 |
| No. of Reference Questions | |
| Answered in 1950 | 20,365 |
| No. of Quiz Questions Answered | |
| in 1950 | 58,507 |
| Number of Memberships | 29,694 |

Table 8

FUNDS RAISED FOR PEORIA COMMUNITY CHEST

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Amount Raised</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1945 | \$ 535,241 |
| 1946 | 469,358 |
| 1947 | 423,358 |
| 1948 | 454,806 |
| 1949 | 486,464 |
| 1950 | 485,219 |
| 1951 | 540,673 |
| 1952 | 624,444 |
| 1953 | 663,524 |
| 1954 | 674,626 |

Source: 32nd Annual Report, Community Chest and Council of Greater Peoria.

[illegible]

Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association: Both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. maintain sizable recreational and educational programs. The Y. W. C. A. provides courses ranging from modern dance to judo. The organization provides rooms for unmarried women. During 1952, 157 groups participated in health education programs. In addition, a co-ed program has been developed which brings over 1,500 men per year into the scope of the Y. W.'s activities.

An important addition to civic facilities is the result of a fund-raising campaign begun in early 1952. Nearing completion at the corner of Hamilton and Glendale is the new Y. M. C. A. Building, which provides rooming facilities of 200 single rooms. Of modern design, the \$2,674,239 structure includes a gymnasium, swimming pool and other recreational facilities.

Country Clubs There are two country clubs in Peoria and one in Pekin. Each of the Peoria clubs has an 18-hole golf course, while Pekin offers a nine-hole course. These clubs provide other recreational facilities, such as tennis and swimming in addition to sponsoring various social events for their members.

Peoria Symphony Orchestra The Peoria Symphony Orchestra, one of the oldest in the Mid-West, was organized in 1898 by Peorian Harold Rowe. The orchestra has had lean years, but is now a well integrated unit consisting of the finest musicians in the Peoria area. Re-organized in 1948 by Rudolph Reiners of the Chicago Symphony, the 72-member group has been backed by the 300 member women's organization, The Symphony Guild.

Professional and Social Societies The Peoria area is rich in societies, both technical and social. The Peoria Association of Commerce listing, compiled in 1954, indicates a total of 426.

The concentration of business and professional people in the area has resulted in Peoria's becoming the center of a number of chapters of national professional societies which serve a large portion of the "downstate" area. There are fifteen major engineering societies alone holding regular meetings in the metropolitan area.

In addition to the engineering groups, various scientific, medical, dental, accounting and other professions have local society representation.

Social, fraternal and similar organizations abound not only in numbers, but in activities, a trait fairly typical of mid-western towns of Peoria's size.

The extent to which a city retains its dynamic force is perhaps best gauged in terms of the activities of its people which are treated in this section. A measure of the constructive elements at work in the area is not only the quantity, but more important, the quality of community activity sponsored by its residents.

Peoria area residents have accomplished much in recent years in the use of their leisure. They have built effective civic organizations raised money for various

community projects; and given wholehearted support to needed improvements in the civic, as well as civil fields; a fact emphasized by the recent "All-America City" Award.

The greatest civic problem plaguing Peoria at this time is that of the educational facilities. There is little comfort derived from knowing Peoria's position is not unique in this regard. The problem remains a very real one. Perhaps, however, there is some comfort gained from the knowledge that the first step of the solution of a problem -- that of recognizing its existence -- has at least been accomplished. The stage of translating this awareness into action obviously remains to be done.

The results of the application of the concerted energies of the community in the development of other civic areas, notable new medical, church, and Y.M.C.A. facilities, provides some confidence that the educational problem will ultimately be decisively resolved.

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

| <u>Industry</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Per Cent*</u> |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, & fishing | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 5,538 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 64 | 1 |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 141 | 3 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 191 | 3 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 461 | 8 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 484 | 9 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 504 | 9 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 1,036 | 19 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 1,096 | 20 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 538 | 10 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 445 | 8 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 577 | 10 |
| Mining | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 635 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 1 | - |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 6 | 1 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 5 | 1 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 27 | 4 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 39 | 6 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 56 | 9 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 116 | 18 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 158 | 25 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 92 | 14 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 77 | 12 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 58 | 9 |
| Construction | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 5,758 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 8 | - |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 29 | 1 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 97 | 2 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 564 | 10 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 795 | 14 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 702 | 12 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 1,360 | 24 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 1,122 | 19 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 462 | 8 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 322 | 6 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 297 | 5 |

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

| <u>Industry</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Per Cent*</u> |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| Manufacturing | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 38,481 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 196 | 1 |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 233 | 1 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 1,611 | 4 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 5,453 | 14 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 5,392 | 14 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 5,077 | 13 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 9,636 | 25 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 6,642 | 17 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 2,133 | 6 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 1,429 | 4 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 262 | 2 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 7,528 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 8 | - |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 49 | 1 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 251 | 3 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 951 | 13 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 977 | 13 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 835 | 11 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 1,608 | 21 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 1,529 | 20 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 607 | 8 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 451 | 6 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 262 | 3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 20,122 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 114 | 1 |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 723 | 4 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 968 | 5 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 2,331 | 12 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 2,394 | 12 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 2,281 | 12 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 4,699 | 23 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 3,677 | 18 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 1,156 | 6 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 919 | 5 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 860 | 4 |

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

| <u>Industry</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Per Cent*</u> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 3,081 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 2 | - |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 21 | 1 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 205 | 7 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 489 | 16 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 380 | 12 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 260 | 8 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 578 | 19 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 512 | 17 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 210 | 7 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 190 | 6 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 234 | 8 |
| Business and repair services | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 2,319 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 5 | - |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 44 | 2 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 87 | 4 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 299 | 13 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 351 | 15 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 316 | 14 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 547 | 24 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 370 | 16 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 111 | 5 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 93 | 4 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 96 | 4 |
| Personal services | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 4,836 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 82 | 2 |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 158 | 3 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 163 | 3 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 343 | 7 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 422 | 9 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 459 | 9 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 1,030 | 21 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 992 | 21 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 140 | 8 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 353 | 7 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 424 | 9 |

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

| <u>Industry</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Per Cent*</u> |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| Entertainment and recreation services | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 910 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 26 | 3 |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 126 | 14 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 50 | 5 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 97 | 11 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 96 | 11 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 85 | 9 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 162 | 18 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 122 | 13 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 53 | 6 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 31 | 3 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 62 | 7 |
| Professional and related services | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 7,701 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 11 | - |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 79 | 1 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 197 | 3 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 850 | 11 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 819 | 11 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 749 | 10 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 1,806 | 23 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 1,545 | 20 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 598 | 8 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 469 | 6 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 578 | 8 |
| Public administration | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 2,492 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 3 | - |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 2 | - |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 19 | 1 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 195 | 8 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 289 | 12 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 295 | 12 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 590 | 24 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 522 | 21 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 239 | 10 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 139 | 6 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 199 | 8 |

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

TABLE A-1 AGE AND % DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
BY INDUSTRY FOR THE PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

| <u>Industry</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Per Cent*</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Industry not reported | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 1, 159 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 26 | 2 |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 49 | 4 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 51 | 4 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 125 | 11 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 125 | 11 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 126 | 11 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 207 | 18 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 207 | 18 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 79 | 7 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 64 | 6 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 100 | 9 |
| Total Employee | | |
| Total 14 yrs. old & over | 100, 559 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 546 | |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 1, 714 | 2 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 2, 895 | 3 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 10, 185 | 10 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 12, 563 | 12 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 11, 745 | 12 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 23, 375 | 23 |
| 45 to 54 yrs. | 18, 494 | 18 |
| 55 to 59 yrs. | 6, 688 | 7 |
| 60 to 64 yrs. | 4, 776 | 5 |
| 65 yrs. and over | 4, 416 | 4 |

* Percentages in each column may not total 100 due to rounding

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1950

TABLE A1-1

Cities, Towns, Villages in Peoria County

| | <u>Population</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Alta | N. L. |
| Bartonville | 2, 437 |
| Bellevue | 1, 529 |
| Brimfield | 648 |
| Chillicothe | 2, 767 |
| Cramer | N. L. |
| Dunlap | 576 |
| Edelstein | N. L. |
| Eden | N. L. |
| Edwards | N. L. |
| Elmore | N. L. |
| Elmwood | 1, 613 |
| Glasford | 922 |
| Hallock | N. L. |
| Hanna City | 671 |
| Hollis | N. L. |
| Jubilee | N. L. |
| Kickapoo | N. L. |
| Kingston Mines | N. L. |
| Kramm | N. L. |
| Lancaster | N. L. |
| Laura | N. L. |
| Lawnridge | N. L. |
| Mapleton | N. L. |
| Maxwell | N. L. |
| Monica | N. L. |
| Mossville | N. L. |
| North Chillicothe | 1, 741 |
| North Hampton | N. L. |
| Oak Hill | N. L. |
| Orange Prairie | N. L. |
| Orchard Mines | N. L. |
| Peoria | 111, 856 |
| Peoria Heights | 5, 425 |
| Pottstown | N. L. |
| Princeville | 1, 113 |
| Rome | N. L. |
| Smithville | N. L. |
| Southport | N. L. |
| Trivoli | N. L. |
| Tuscarora | N. L. |

Total - 41

30 with less than 500 population

N. L. -- not listed

TABLE A1-2

Cities, Towns, Villages in Tazewell County

| | <u>pop.</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Allentown | N. L. |
| Armington | N. L. |
| Cloverdale | 1,432 |
| Cooper | N. L. |
| Creve Coeur. | 5,499 |
| Deer Creek | N. L. |
| Delavan | 1,248 |
| Dillon | N. L. |
| East Peoria | 8,698 |
| Green Valley | N. L. |
| Groveland | N. L. |
| Hopedale | 574 |
| Leslie | N. L. |
| Mackinaw | 1,011 |
| Menert | N. L. |
| Minier | 780 |
| Morton | 3,693 |
| North Pekin | 1,758 |
| Pekin | 21,858 |
| Powerton | N. L. |
| South Pekin | 1,043 |
| Sunnyland | 880 |
| Tazewell | N. L. |
| Tremont | 1,138 |
| Washington | 4,285 |
| Winkel | N. L. |

Total - 26

12 with less than 500 pop.

TABLE A-2

CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS:
PEORIA AND DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950

| | | <u>PEORIA</u> | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| Labor Force | 104,977 | 77,137 | 27,840 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 104,883 | 77,052 | 27,831 |
| Employed: | 100,681 | 73,909 | 26,772 |
| Private Wage & Salary Workers | 81,699 | 59,415 | 22,284 |
| Government Workers | 6,298 | 3,634 | 2,664 |
| Self-employed Workers | 12,021 | 10,527 | 1,494 |
| Unpaid Family Workers | 663 | 333 | 330 |
| Unemployed: | 4,202 | 3,143 | 1,059 |
| Experienced Workers | 4,143 | 3,108 | 1,035 |
| New Workers | 59 | 35 | 24 |

| | | <u>DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE</u> | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
| Labor Force | 98,072 | 71,540 | 26,532 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 97,972 | 71,444 | 26,528 |
| Employed: | 95,245 | 69,576 | 25,669 |
| Private Wage & Salary Workers | 75,017 | 53,927 | 21,090 |
| Government Workers | 8,631 | 5,795 | 2,836 |
| Self-employed Workers | 10,799 | 9,494 | 1,305 |
| Unpaid Family Workers | 798 | 360 | 438 |
| Unemployed: | 2,727 | 1,868 | 859 |
| Experienced Workers | 2,676 | 1,837 | 839 |
| New Workers | 51 | 31 | 20 |

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1950.

TABLE A-2 (Cont'd)

CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS:
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS AND EVANSVILLE, INDIANA
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>ROCKFORD</u> <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Labor Force | 67,826 | 48,173 | 19,653 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 67,757 | 48,110 | 19,647 |
| Employed: | 66,254 | 47,054 | 19,200 |
| Private Wage & Salary Workers | 55,451 | 38,696 | 16,755 |
| Government Workers | 3,099 | 1,739 | 1,360 |
| Self-employed Workers | 7,458 | 6,501 | 957 |
| Unpaid Family Workers | 246 | 118 | 128 |
| Unemployed: | 1,503 | 1,056 | 447 |
| Experienced Workers | 1,471 | 1,035 | 436 |
| New Workers | 32 | 21 | 11 |

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>EVANSVILLE</u> <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Labor Force | 65,566 | 46,762 | 18,804 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 65,504 | 46,705 | 18,799 |
| Employed: | 62,782 | 44,879 | 17,903 |
| Private Wage & Salary Workers | 52,685 | 37,348 | 15,337 |
| Government Workers | 3,716 | 2,263 | 1,453 |
| Self-employed Workers | 6,189 | 5,200 | 989 |
| Unpaid Family Workers | 192 | 68 | 124 |
| Unemployed: | 2,722 | 1,826 | 896 |
| Experienced Workers | 2,659 | 1,802 | 857 |
| New Workers | 63 | 24 | 39 |

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1950.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

| Table | Page |
|--|------|
| A1-1 Cities, Towns and Villages in Peoria County | 493 |
| A1-2 Cities, Towns and Villages in Tazewell County | 494 |

CHAPTER II

| | |
|--|-----|
| A2-1-App. Value of Illinois Mineral Production in 1950 | 497 |
| A2-2 Central Illinois Light Company's Gas Rates and Conditions of Service | 499 |
| A2-1 Description of Peoria-Pekin Switching District | 498 |

CHAPTER III

| | |
|---|-----|
| A3-1 Per cent Increase in Population Per Ten Year Period in United States, Illinois, and Peoria | 504 |
| A3-2 Population Characteristics for Selected Metropolitan Areas | 505 |
| A3-3 Summary of Population Characteristics for Illinois and Selected Metropolitan Areas | 507 |
| A3-4 Age Distribution of Population in Illinois by Race and Sex | 511 |
| A3-5 Age Distribution of Population in Peoria by Race and Sex | 514 |
| A3-6 Age Distribution of Population in Davenport, Rock Island- Moline, by Race and Sex | 516 |
| A3-7 Age Distribution of Population in Rockford by Race and Sex | 518 |
| A3-8 Age Distribution of Population in Dex Moines by Race and Sex | 520 |
| A3-9 Age Distribution of Population in Evansville by Race and Sex | 522 |
| A3-10 Educational Characteristics of Population in Selected Metropolitan Areas | 524 |
| A3-11 Marital Status and Household Characteristics of Population in Selected Metropolitan Areas | 526 |
| A3-12 School Enrollment by Age in Selected Metropolitan Areas | 527 |
| A3-13 Married Couples, Families, Households and Institutional Population of Illinois | 530 |
| A3-14 Residence in 1949 in Illinois by Urban or Rural Location | 531 |
| A3-15 Marital Status by Race for Illinois in 1950 | 532 |
| A3-16 Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years old and over, by Color and Sex in Illinois, 1950 | 533 |
| A3-17 School and Kindergarten Enrollment in Illinois, 1950 | 534 |
| A3-18 Citizenship and Nativity of the Population 21 years and older in Illinois | 535 |
| A3-19 Country of Birth of Foreign Born Population Now Living in Illinois | 536 |

APPENDICES
(continued)

CHAPTER III (continued)

| Table | | Page |
|-------|---|------|
| A3-20 | Country of Birth of Foreign Born Population Now Living in Davenport, Moline, Peoria, and Rockford | 537 |
| A3-21 | Country of Birth of Foreign Born Population Now Living in Des Moines and Evansville | 538 |

CHAPTER IV

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| A4-1 | Population and Effective Buying Income of Major Trading Areas Surrounding Peoria | 547 |
|------|--|-----|

CHAPTER VI

| | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| A6-1 | Major Industry Groups Classified by Bureau of Census | 551 |
| A6-2 | Industries Represented in Peoria | 552 |
| A6-3 | Industries Not Represented in Peoria | 555 |
| A6-4 | Industrial Growth of the United States, Illinois, and Peoria, 1859 to 1947 | 561 |
| A6-5 | Comparison of Important Industries in Peoria, 1860 to 1947 . . | 562 |
| A6-6 | Per cent of Employment Provided by Manufacturing in Selected Metropolitan Areas, the State, and the Nation | 563 |
| A6-7 | Dependence on Durable Goods of Selected Metropolitan Areas . . | 564 |
| A6-8 | Payroll Provided by Industries in Peoria Metropolitan Area . . | 565 |
| A6-9 | Breakdown of Employment by Industry for the Peoria Metropolitan Area | 566 |
| A6-10 | Number of Establishments in Each Industry in the Peoria Metropolitan Area | 567 |
| A6-11 | Employment by Industry in Peoria and South Bend | 568 |
| A6-12 | Employment by Industry in Illinois and United States | 569 |
| A6-13 | Distribution of Number of Industrial Firms by size for Illinois and Peoria | 570 |

CHAPTER VII

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| A-1 | Age and Percentage Distribution of Age of Employed Persons by Industry for the Peoria Metropolitan Area | 488 |
| A-2 | Class of Worker of Employed Persons in Peoria and Davenport-Rock Island-Moline Metropolitan Area | 495 |
| A-3 | Number and Percentages of Employed Population Engaged in Major Occupational Groups in the Peoria and Selected Metropolitan Areas | 503 |

APPENDICES (continued)

CHAPTER VII (continued)

| Table | Page |
|-------|--|
| A-4 | Labor Force Distribution by Race and Class of Worker by Occupation and Sex for Peoria Metropolitan Area 539 |
| A-5 | Per cent of Total Employed by Type of Industry for the United States, Illinois, and the Peoria Metropolitan Area . . . 548 |
| A-6 | Non-agricultural Wage and Salary Workers in the Peoria Metropolitan Area by Industry and by Sex 549 |
| A-7 | Caterpillar Tractor Company's Wage Rates and Classifications for Selected Jobs 571 |
| A-8 | Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in Peoria Metropolitan Area 584 |
| A-9 | Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades in the Peoria Metropolitan Area 586 |
| A-10 | Union Scales of Wages and Hours for Motortruck Drivers and Helpers in the Peoria Metropolitan Area 588 |
| A-11 | Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Bakery Trades 589 |
| A-12 | Labor Turnover Rates at Reporting Establishments in the Peoria Metropolitan Area 590 |
| A-13 | Employment and Turnover Rates in the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline Area Manufacturing Industries 591 |
| A-14 | Employment and Turnover Rates in the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline Area Non-manufacturing Industries 592 |
| A-15 | Employment and Turnover Rates in the Rockford Area Manufacturing Industries 593-A |
| A-16 | Employment and Turnover Rates in the Rockford Area Non-manufacturing Industries 594-A |
| A-17 | American Federation of Labor Union Locals in the Peoria Metropolitan Area 615 |
| A-18 | C.I.O. and Independent Union Locals in the Peoria Metropolitan Area 619 |
| A-19 | Amount of Assistance of Persons Receiving Assistance in Illinois by Program and by Year 1939-1953 620 |
| A-20 | Average Monthly Number of Persons Receiving Assistance in Illinois by Program and by Year, 1939-1953 621 |
| A-21 | Amount of Assistance and Average Monthly Number of Persons Receiving Assistance in Peoria County by Program and by Year, 1939-1953 622 |
| A-22 | Amount of Assistance and Average Monthly Number of Persons Receiving Assistance in Tazewell County by Program and by Year, 1939-1953 623 |
| A-23 | Labor Force Status in Peoria Metropolitan Area 625 |
| A-24 | Labor Relations and Unionization Questionnaire 627 |

CHAPTER XI

| | |
|-------|---|
| A11-1 | Peoria Housing Authority Statement of Policy on Rents and Income Limits 353 |
|-------|---|

APPENDICES
(continued)

CHAPTER XVI

| Table | Page |
|--------|--|
| A16-1 | General Revenue of the City of Peoria by Source 593 |
| A16-2 | Per Capita General Revenue for Selected Cities 595 |
| A16-3 | City of Peoria Income Estimates for 1954-1955, by Source . . 596 |
| A16-4 | General Expenditure by the City of Peoria by Function 597 |
| A16-5 | Total Expenditures for All Purposes by the City of Peoria by Character and Object 599 |
| A16-6 | Per Capita General Expenditure by Function for Selected Cities 601 |
| A16-7 | City Expenditure Statement of Peoria for Period January 1, 1954, to June 30, 1954 603 |
| A16-8 | Debt Structure of the City of Peoria 604 |
| A16-9 | Per Capita Debt Structure for Selected Cities 606 |
| A16-10 | City of Peoria Income and Expenditures and Assets and Liabilities, 1948-1953 607 |
| A16-11 | Division of City of Peoria's Property Tax Dollar 609 |
| A16-12 | Fire Department and Fire Insurance Classification for Selected Cities 610 |
| A16-13 | Budget for the City of East Peoria, 1954 611 |
| A16-14 | Budget for Peoria County, 1954 612 |
| A16-15 | Budget for Tazewell County, 1954 613 |

CHAPTER XVII

| | |
|-------|--|
| A17-1 | Peoria Public Schools' Teachers' Salary Schedule, 1953 618 |
|-------|--|

A P P E N D I X

TABLE A2-1

APPENDIX

ILLINOIS - 1950

| <u>Product</u> | <u>Value in Thousands of dollars</u> |
|--|--|
| Cement | \$ 16,920 |
| Clays (including Fullers earth) | 3,243 |
| Coal | 228,138 |
| Fluorspar | 6,111 |
| Lead (recoverable content of ores) | 737 |
| Lime (open market) | 4,465 |
| Natural Gas | 1,342 |
| Natural Gas Liquids: | |
| Natural Gasoline | 3,019 |
| LP gases | 3,436 |
| Petroleum (crude) | 171,820 |
| Sand and Gravel | 16,532 |
| Sand and Sandstone (ground) | 2,278 |
| Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.) | 2 |
| Stone (except for limestone for cement and lime) | 21,970 |
| Zinc | 7,663 |
| Undistributed minerals | 468 |
| Total | \$ 488,144 |
| Clays (sold or used for cement) | 163 |
| Coke | 58,141 |
| Pig Iron | 258,242 |
| Sulfuric Acid (from zinc smelting) | 1,715 |

FIGURE A2-1

DESCRIPTION OF PEORIA AND PEKIN, ILLINOIS, SWITCHING DISTRICTS

Wherever reference is made to the Peoria, Illinois, Switching District, or the Pekin, Illinois, Switching District, same includes all Industries and Team Tracks located in the following territory:

Peoria District, including East Peoria and South Bartonville, Illinois ---

Bounded on the North by the Peoria City Limits on both CRI&P, Peoria-Bureau Line and CRI&P, Peoria-Orion Line; on the West by the CB&Q, C&NW and M&StL yards limits; on the south by the mines of the Crescent Coal Company, La Marsh, Illinois, on the west side of the river, and Wesley station of the P&PU on the east side of the river, on the East by the tracks of the P&PU and the NYC&StL up to the crossing of the NYC&StL and TP&W in East Peoria, Illinois, and to include any industries that are or may be located within the territory described and on the line of the NYC&StL, between the junction of that line with the P&PU and the TP&W crossing in East Peoria, Illinois, and on the line of the TP&W between the NYC&StL crossing and the Illinois River.

Pekin District ---

Bounded on the North by the McGrath Siding station of the P&PU; on the East by the yard limits of the AT&SF (Santa Fe) and NYC(C), on the South by the Yard limits of the C&IM, GM&O, IC, and PTCO, including Crescent, Illinois, on the West by the Illinois River.

Source: Illinois Freight Association Tariff Bureau, Freight Tariff 1-41-H

Table A2-2

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(Continued)

Quality of Gas:

The gas delivered hereunder shall at all times be merchantable, and so far as practicable:

- (1) Shall be commercially free from solid or liquid matter, dust, gum or gum-forming constituents;
- (2) Shall not contain more than one (1) grain of hydrogen sulphide per hundred (100) cubic feet;
- (3) Shall not contain more than thirty (30) grains of total sulphur per one hundred (100) cubic feet.

Term and Form of Contract for Large Gas Loads:

The Company does not hold itself out as ready to serve under the provisions of its standard contracts for yearly periods, customers with large or unusual requirements for gas. Such large capacities require special arrangements by both the Company and the Customer which may be made subjects of special agreements, both as to the form of the contract and other conditions requiring special consideration.

Combined Residence and Commercial:

Where one premise is used and occupied by a customer as a commercial establishment (any business which is open to the public shall be considered a commercial establishment) and also as a residence, except where the piping is arranged for separate metering, the combined service, providing gas is used in both the residence and commercial establishment, shall be billed under the applicable commercial rate.

Adjustment for Cost of Purchased Gas:

If any rate applicable to natural gas purchased from a pipeline company or companies on a firm supply basis is increased or decreased on or after May 1, 1954, under the jurisdiction of a duly constituted regulatory body, and such increase or decrease in rate (whether or not charged for under bond) results in an average unit cost of purchased natural gas in excess of or less than 23.5¢ per MCF, the charge per therm for gas supplied in each subsequent billing period (beginning not earlier than the effective date of such increase or decrease) shall be increased or decreased, accordingly, by 0.01¢ per therm for each 0.1¢ per MCF increase above or decrease below 23.5¢ per MCF, as the case may be; provided, however, that if the amount of the increase or decrease, so computed, in such charge per therm for gas supplied is not a multiple of 0.01¢, it shall be computed to the nearest such multiple or, if there is no nearest such multiple, to the next higher such multiple.

For the purposes hereof the average unit cost of purchased natural gas shall be computed (1) by applying (a) the rates applicable to natural gas purchased from a pipeline company or companies on a firm supply basis reflecting therein any such increase or decrease, to (b) the respective quantities of natural gas so purchased. During the first 12 of the 13 calendar months immediately preceding the effective date of such increase or decrease, and (2) by dividing the total cost of such natural gas so computed by the aggregate quantity of gas so purchased during such 12 month period.

For the purposes hereof, unless Illinois Commerce Commission shall otherwise order, the amount of any refund received on and after May 1, 1954, of charges paid under bond and applicable to natural gas purchased after May 1, 1954, from a pipeline company or companies on a firm supply basis shall be treated as a decrease in rates applicable thereto, but effective only for the 12 month period beginning with the month in which such refund is received, by crediting the total cost of purchased natural gas otherwise determined under the next preceding paragraph with the amount of such refund. Any decrease of rates under this paragraph shall not exceed or be less than the amount of any refund.

Whenever, in any rate to which this provision is applicable, the gross charge is expressed as an added percentage of the net charge, such percentage shall be applied to the net charge plus the "adjustment for cost of purchased gas".

Issued—June 15, 1954.

Effective—On all bills issued on meter readings
taken on and after July 16, 1954.

Issued By: R. K. Dallas, Vice-President,
Peoria, Illinois

Table A2-2
(continued)
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RATE — OFF PEAK

Available for:

Any commercial or industrial gas customer, only until November 1, 1954, whose gas requirements are supplied by Company during the off-peak season consisting of the months of April to October, both inclusive; provided Customer's premises is located adjacent to Company's mains having capacity to transport sufficient gas.

Net Rate:

The charge per customer per month shall be:

Gas Charge

3.0¢ per therm for the first 10,000 therms per month.

2.2¢ per therm for all over 10,000 therms per month.

Minimum Charge

\$75.00: to be adjusted for number of days service is available should gas be curtailed in any month in accordance with terms and conditions hereof.

Discount:

Customers will be billed at the gross rate, which is 2% in excess of the above net rate, and the difference between the gross and net rate will be the discount for prompt payment if bills are paid at the Company's office within 10 days of their date.

Contract:

Written agreement in which customer agrees to take gas only for the use of equipment listed in said agreement. This agreement will be effective for one off peak season or part thereof and renewal from year to year; provided, in the Company's judgment, gas is available.

Terms and Conditions:

Service governed by Company's General Terms and Conditions and the further special conditions.

Delivery of gas on this rate is subject to curtailment or interruption when gas is needed to meet the requirements of customers receiving service under rates contemplating an uninterruptible supply of gas from Company's distribution system.

Table A2-2
(continued)

OPTIONAL INDUSTRIAL RATE — INTERRUPTIBLE

Available for:

Any commercial or industrial gas customer whose premise is located adjacent to Company's mains having capacity to transport sufficient gas for customer's requirements.

Net Rate:

The charge per customer per month shall be:

Gas Charge

5.0¢ per therm—for the first 10,000 therms

3.0¢ per therm—for the next 20,000 therms

2.5¢ per therm—for the next 200,000 therms

2.3¢ per therm—for all over 230,000 therms

Subject to "Adjustment for Cost of Purchased Gas" Sheet No. 6.

Minimum Charge

The minimum monthly bill shall be \$500.00, except that insofar as any curtailment made in the delivery of gas by the Company shall affect the customer's utilization of gas, the minimum charge for that month shall be proportionately reduced.

Discount:

Customers will be billed at the gross rates, which are 2% in excess of the above net rates, and the difference between the gross and net rates will be the discount for prompt payment if bills are paid at the Company's office within 10 days of their date.

Contract:

At least one year — On Company's Interruptible Contract Form.

Terms and Conditions:

Service governed by Company's General Terms and Conditions, and the following further special conditions:

Delivery of gas under this rate is subject to curtailment or interruption when gas is needed to meet the requirements of customers receiving service under rates contemplating an uninterruptible supply of gas from Company's distribution system, or when delivery of gas hereunder during the months of November to March inclusive would require Company to pay a demand charge to its supplier for such gas. Customers receiving natural gas service under this rate shall have standby fuel and equipment available or shall be prepared to cease operation during any period when natural gas is not available thereunder.

The Company will endeavor to give customers advance notice whenever a curtailment is required, and the customer shall curtail his use of gas at the time and to the extent requested by the Company. The Company shall not be liable for any loss of production or for any damages whatsoever by reason of any such curtailment, or because of the lack of advance notice.

Gas will not be supplied hereunder for power generation.

Issued—June 15, 1954.

Effective—On all bills issued on meter readings taken
on and after July 16, 1954.

Issued By: R. K. Dallas, Vice-President,
Peoria, Illinois

Table A2-2

(continued)

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RATE — OFF PEAK

Available for:

Any commercial or industrial gas customer, only until November 1, 1954, whose gas requirements are supplied by Company during the off-peak season consisting of the months of April to October, both inclusive; provided Customer's premises is located adjacent to Company's mains having capacity to transport sufficient gas.

Net Rate:

The charge per customer per month shall be:

Gas Charge

3.0¢ per therm for the first 10,000 therms per month.

2.2¢ per therm for all over 10,000 therms per month.

Minimum Charge

\$75.00; to be adjusted for number of days service is available should gas be curtailed in any month in accordance with terms and conditions hereof.

Discount:

Customers will be billed at the gross rate, which is 2% in excess of the above net rate, and the difference between the gross and net rate will be the discount for prompt payment if bills are paid at the Company's office within 10 days of their date.

Contract:

Written agreement in which customer agrees to take gas only for the use of equipment listed in said agreement. This agreement will be effective for one off peak season or part thereof and renewal from year to year; provided, in the Company's judgment, gas is available.

Terms and Conditions:

Service governed by Company's General Terms and Conditions and the further special conditions.

Delivery of gas on this rate is subject to curtailment or interruption when gas is needed to meet the requirements of customers receiving service under rates contemplating an uninterruptible supply of gas from Company's distribution system.

TABLE A-3 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYED POPULATION
ENGAGED IN MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS IN THE PEORIA, DAVENPORT
ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, ROCKFORD, AND EVANSVILLE STAND-
ARD METROPOLITAN AREAS - 1950

| Major Occupation Group | Peoria | | D.-R.I. -M. | | Rockford | | Evansville | |
|---|---------|----|-------------|----|----------|----|------------|----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Professional, Technical, & Kindred Workers | 8143 | 8 | 8164 | 9 | 5212 | 8 | 5130 | 8 |
| Farmers & Farm Managers | 3829 | 4 | 3365 | 4 | 1760 | 3 | 877 | 1 |
| Managers, Officials & Proprietors, except Farms | 8564 | 9 | 8345 | 9 | 5634 | 9 | 5618 | 9 |
| Clerical & Kindred Workers | 13,857 | 14 | 13,345 | 14 | 8515 | 13 | 8275 | 13 |
| Sales Workers | 7528 | 7 | 7292 | 8 | 4795 | 7 | 5020 | 8 |
| Craftsmen, Foremen, & Kindred Workers | 16,471 | 16 | 16,376 | 17 | 12,429 | 19 | 9513 | 15 |
| Operatives & Kindred Workers | 22,206 | 22 | 20,916 | 22 | 18,630 | 28 | 16,655 | 27 |
| Private Household Workers | 1581 | 2 | 1491 | 1 | 857 | 1 | 1451 | 2 |
| Service Workers, except Private Household | 8373 | 8 | 7926 | 8 | 4205 | 6 | 5527 | 9 |
| Farm Laborers, unpaid Family Workers | 398 | - | 529 | 1 | 129 | - | 52 | - |
| Farm Laborers, except unpaid & Farm Foremen | 1124 | 1 | 1013 | 1 | 562 | 1 | 312 | - |
| Laborers, except Farm and Mine | 7477 | 7 | 5552 | 6 | 2804 | 4 | 3789 | 6 |
| Occupation not reported | 1130 | 1 | 931 | 1 | 722 | 1 | 563 | 1 |
| Total ¹ | 100,681 | | 95,245 | | 66,254 | | 62,782 | |

¹ Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1950

APPENDIX A3-1

Per cent increase in population per ten year period

| | PEORIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA | ILLINOIS | UNITED STATES |
|-------------|--|----------|---------------|
| 1830 - 1840 | 121.9 | 202.4 | 32.7 |
| 1840 - 1850 | 121.3 | 78.8 | 35.9 |
| 1850 - 1860 | 96.2 | 101.1 | 35.6 |
| 1860 - 1870 | 29.9 | 48.4 | 22.6 |
| 1870 - 1880 | 12.7 | 21.2 | 30.1 |
| 1880 - 1890 | 17.5 | 24.3 | 25.5 |
| 1890 - 1900 | 21.9 | 26.0 | 20.7 |
| 1900 - 1910 | 10.2 | 16.9 | 21.0 |
| 1910 - 1920 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 14.9 |
| 1920 - 1930 | 24.7 | 17.7 | 16.1 |
| 1930 - 1940 | 13.0 | 3.5 | 7.2 |
| 1940 - 1950 | 18.3 | 10.3 | 19.2 |

Source: All data in Chapter 3 Appendix Tables are from Illinois - General Characteristics and Special Population Reports, 1950 United States Census of Population. U. S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX A3-2

| AREA | TOTAL POP. | NON- WHITE | % | LAND AREA | POP. SQ. MI. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|--------------|-----------------|
| Illinois | 8,712,176 | 662,125 | 7.6 | 55,935 | 156 |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | | | | | |
| Peoria | 250,512 | 6,513 | 2.6 | 1257 | 199 |
| Davenport, R. I., Moline | 234,256 | 3,514 | 1.5 | 873 | 269 |
| Des Moines | 226,010 | 8,588 | 3.8 | 594 | 381 |
| Evansville | 160,422 | 9,144 | 5.7 | 241 | 666 |
| Rockford | 152,385 | 3,962 | 2.6 | 520 | 293 |
| Total | 1,023,585 | 31,721 | 3.1 | 3485 | 294 |
| Cities | | | | | |
| Peoria | 111,856 | 5,928 | 5.3 | 12.9 | 8,671 |
| Rockford | 99,927 | 2,798 | 2.8 | 14.0 | 6,638 |
| Moline | 37,347 | 299 | 0.8 | 7.1 | 5,767 |
| Evansville | 128,636 | 8,490 | 6.6 | 18.0 | 7,146 |
| Davenport | 74,549 | 1,118 | 1.5 | 18.1 | 4,119 |
| Des Moines | 177,965 | 8,186 | 4.6 | 54.9 | 3,242 |
| Rock Island | 48,710 | 1,413 | 2.9 | 10.5 | 4,639 |

Source: See Table 3A-1

APPENDIX A3-2 (cont.)

| AREA | URBAN POP | % | RURAL NON FARM | % | RURAL FARM | % |
|----------|--------------|-----|-------------------|------|---------------|-----|
| Illinois | 6 759 271 | 7.6 | 1 189 709 | 13.7 | 73 193 | 8.4 |

Standard Metropolitan Area

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|-----|
| Peoria | 187 142 | 74.7 | 46 614 | 18.6 | 16 756 | 6.7 |
| Davenport R. I. Moline | 193 612 | 82.7 | 25 828 | 11.0 | 14 816 | 6.3 |
| Des Moines | 199,934 | 88.5 | 17 016 | 7.5 | 9 060 | 4.0 |
| Evansville | 137 573 | 85.7 | 18 039 | 11.3 | 4 760 | 3.0 |
| Rockford | 125 447 | 82.3 | 19 142 | 12.6 | 7 796 | 5.1 |
| Total | 843,708 | 82.4 | 126 689 | 12.4 | 53 188 | 5.2 |

TABLE A3-2
POPULATION AND
PERCENTAGE OF
POPULATION IN
URBAN, RURAL
NON-FARM, AND
RURAL FARM
AREAS, 1970

| AREA | MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS | HIGH SCHOOL OR HIGHER | % |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Illinois | 9.3 | 3 057 974 | 35.1 |

Standard Metropolitan Area

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|---------|------|
| Peoria | 9.6 | 91 437 | 36.5 |
| Davenport, R. I. Moline | 10.0 | 97 143 | 37.2 |
| Des Moines | 11.9 | 111 423 | 49.3 |
| Evansville | 9.0 | 52 939 | 33.0 |
| Rockford | 10.0 | 54 859 | 36.0 |
| Total | 10.2 | 397 801 | 38.9 |

Table A3-3

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE AND
METROPOLITAN AREAS

| <u>Area</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Per Cent Increase 1940 to 1950</u> | <u>Median Age (Years)</u> | <u>Per Cent Age 65 and Over</u> | <u>Per Cent Non- White</u> |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| The State (Illinois) | 8,712,176 | 10.3 | 32.7 | 8.7 | 7.6 |
| Davenport Rock Island Moline | 234,256 | 18.3 | 32.0 | 9.0 | 1.6 |
| Peoria | 250,512 | 18.3 | 30.8 | 8.2 | 2.6 |
| Rockford | 152,385 | 25.8 | 31.4 | 8.2 | 2.6 |
| Evansville, Indiana | 160,422 | 22.7 | 30.8 | 8.1 | 5.7 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 226,010 | 15.4 | 31.1 | 9.0 | 3.8 |

Table A3-3 (Cont'd)

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE AND
METROPOLITAN AREAS (Cont'd)

| | Civilian labor force | Employed Per Cent Engaged in Manufac- turing | <u>Families & Unrelated Individuals</u> Median Income* (Dollars) | Per Cent having incomes less than \$2, 000* |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | <u>Per Cent Unem- ployed</u> | | | |
| The State (Illinois) | 4. 0 | 32. 0 | 3, 163 | 29. 3 |
| Davenport Rock Island Moline | 2. 8 | 40. 1 | 3, 291 | 25. 4 |
| Peoria | 4. 0 | 38. 3 | 3, 196 | 26. 8 |
| Rockford | 2. 2 | 49. 8 | 3, 409 | 23. 5 |
| Evansville, Indiana | 4. 2 | 39. 6 | 2, 925 | 31. 5 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 2. 3 | 20. 4 | 3, 123 | 29. 3 |

Table A3-3 (Cont'd)

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREAS (Cont'd)

| | Persons 25 years old and over | Persons 14 years old and over | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Number in labor force | Male Per Cent in labor force | Female Per Cent in labor force |
| | Median school years completed* | | | |
| The State (Illinois) | 9.3 | 3,729,096 | 80.3 | 31.3 |
| Davenport Rock Island Moline | 10.1 | 98,072 | 81.6 | 29.6 |
| Peoria | 9.6 | 104,977 | 81.9 | 29.2 |
| Evansville, Indiana | 9.0 | 65,566 | 81.8 | 29.6 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 11.9 | 97,293 | 80.9 | 35.1 |

Table A3-3 (Cont'd)

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREAS (Cont'd)

| | Persons per house- hold | Married Couples Per Cent Without own household* | Persons 1 yr. old and over Per Cent in same house 1949 and 1950* | Persons 14 to 17 years old Per Cent in School |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| The State (Illinois) | 3.23 | 7.0 | 83.8 | 87.1 |
| Davenport Rock Island Moline | 3.24 | 5.7 | 80.5 | 87.4 |
| Peoria | 3.24 | 5.2 | 79.8 | 86.4 |
| Rockford | 3.23 | 5.5 | 80.7 | 86.1 |
| Evansville, Indiana | 3.28 | 5.4 | 79.1 | 86.8 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 3.11 | 5.0 | 78.4 | 88.6 |

Table A3-4

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE
AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

| All Classes: ILLINOIS | Total | Male | Female |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| All ages | 8,712,176 | 4,319,251 | 4,392,935 |
| Under 5 years | 842,842 | 429,612 | 413,230 |
| 5 to 9 years | 684,347 | 348,021 | 336,326 |
| 10 to 14 years | 565,347 | 287,417 | 277,930 |
| 15 to 19 years | 542,280 | 272,554 | 269,726 |
| 20 to 24 years | 639,444 | 310,549 | 328,895 |
| 25 to 29 years | 712,531 | 347,749 | 364,782 |
| 30 to 34 years | 691,503 | 335,440 | 356,063 |
| 35 to 39 years | 678,289 | 330,586 | 347,703 |
| 40 to 44 years | 622,686 | 317,593 | 315,093 |
| 45 to 49 years | 569,734 | 284,307 | 285,427 |
| 50 to 54 years | 528,615 | 264,319 | 264,296 |
| 55 to 59 years | 479,109 | 240,567 | 238,542 |
| 60 to 64 years | 401,148 | 203,911 | 197,237 |
| 65 to 69 years | 311,223 | 152,903 | 158,320 |
| 70 to 74 years | 217,718 | 99,041 | 108,677 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 235,360 | 104,682 | 130,678 |
| Median age | 32.7 | 32.4 | 32.9 |

Table A3-4 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE

| White : | Total | Male | Female |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| All ages | 8,046,058 | 3,994,948 | 4,051,110 |
| Under 5 years | 771,829 | 394,195 | 377,634 |
| 5 to 9 years | 631,538 | 321,662 | 309,876 |
| 10 to 14 years | 519,623 | 264,842 | 254,781 |
| 15 to 19 years | 500,005 | 252,335 | 247,670 |
| 20 to 24 years | 580,065 | 283,295 | 296,770 |
| 25 to 29 years | 643,926 | 315,628 | 328,298 |
| 30 to 34 years | 631,755 | 307,460 | 324,295 |
| 35 to 39 years | 620,383 | 303,044 | 317,339 |
| 40 to 44 years | 572,585 | 283,069 | 289,516 |
| 45 to 49 years | 524,400 | 261,253 | 263,147 |
| 50 to 54 years | 492,572 | 245,518 | 247,054 |
| 55 to 59 years | 453,211 | 227,021 | 226,190 |
| 60 to 64 years | 382,641 | 194,355 | 188,286 |
| 65 to 69 years | 295,372 | 145,290 | 150,082 |
| 70 to 74 years | 199,112 | 94,947 | 104,165 |
| 75 years & over | 227,041 | 101,034 | 126,007 |
| Median age | 33.0 | 32.7 | 33.2 |

Table A3-4 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE STATE

| Nonwhite: | Total | Male | Female |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| All ages | 666,118 | 324,303 | 341,815 |
| Under 5 years | 71,013 | 35,417 | 35,596 |
| 5 to 9 years | 52,809 | 26,359 | 26,450 |
| 10 to 14 years | 45,724 | 22,575 | 23,149 |
| 15 to 19 years | 42,275 | 20,219 | 22,056 |
| 20 to 24 years | 59,379 | 27,254 | 32,125 |
| 25 to 29 years | 68,605 | 32,121 | 36,484 |
| 30 to 34 years | 59,748 | 27,980 | 31,768 |
| 35 to 39 years | 57,906 | 27,542 | 30,364 |
| 40 to 44 years | 50,101 | 24,524 | 25,577 |
| 45 to 49 years | 45,334 | 23,054 | 22,280 |
| 50 to 54 years | 36,043 | 18,801 | 17,242 |
| 55 to 59 years | 25,898 | 13,546 | 12,352 |
| 60 to 64 years | 18,507 | 9,556 | 8,951 |
| 65 to 69 years | 15,851 | 7,613 | 8,238 |
| 70 to 74 years | 8,606 | 4,094 | 4,512 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 8,319 | 3,648 | 4,671 |
| Median age | 29.5 | 29.7 | 29.3 |

Table A3-5

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

| All Classes: PEORIA | Total | Male | Female |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| All ages | 250,512 | 125,331 | 125,181 |
| Under 5 years | 26,395 | 13,385 | 13,010 |
| Under 1 year | 5,271 | 2,671 | 2,600 |
| 1 and 2 years | 11,241 | 5,695 | 5,546 |
| 3 and 4 years | 9,883 | 5,019 | 4,864 |
| 5 to 9 years | 20,627 | 10,506 | 10,121 |
| 5 years | 4,091 | 2,046 | 2,045 |
| 6 years | 4,176 | 2,103 | 2,073 |
| 7 to 9 years | 12,360 | 6,357 | 6,003 |
| 10 to 14 years | 17,298 | 8,916 | 8,382 |
| 10 to 13 years | 14,088 | 7,232 | 6,856 |
| 14 years | 3,210 | 1,684 | 1,526 |
| 15 to 19 years | 16,299 | 8,023 | 8,276 |
| 15 years | 3,101 | 1,559 | 1,542 |
| 16 and 17 years | 6,112 | 3,022 | 3,090 |
| 18 and 19 years | 7,086 | 3,442 | 3,644 |
| 20 to 24 years | 20,229 | 10,263 | 9,966 |
| 25 to 29 years | 21,148 | 10,549 | 10,599 |
| 30 to 34 years | 19,591 | 9,622 | 9,969 |
| 35 to 39 years | 19,079 | 9,499 | 9,580 |
| 40 to 44 years | 17,635 | 8,993 | 8,642 |
| 45 to 49 years | 15,699 | 7,998 | 7,701 |
| 50 to 54 years | 13,891 | 7,050 | 6,841 |
| 55 to 59 years | 12,008 | 6,036 | 5,972 |
| 60 to 64 years | 10,007 | 4,935 | 5,072 |
| 65 to 69 years | 8,101 | 3,910 | 4,191 |
| 70 to 74 years | 5,672 | 2,636 | 3,036 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 6,833 | 3,010 | 3,823 |
| 21 yrs. & over | 166,049 | 82,602 | 83,447 |

Table A3-5 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

| PEORIA | WHITE | | NONWHITE | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| All ages | 122,066 | 121,939 | 3,265 | 3,242 |
| Under 5 years | 12,967 | 12,567 | 418 | 443 |
| Under 1 year | 2,583 | 2,518 | 88 | 82 |
| 1 and 2 years | 5,520 | 5,352 | 175 | 194 |
| 3 and 4 years | 4,864 | 4,697 | 155 | 167 |
| 5 to 9 years | 10,204 | 9,808 | 302 | 313 |
| 5 years | 1,974 | 1,980 | 72 | 65 |
| 6 years | 2,043 | 2,004 | 60 | 69 |
| 7 to 9 years | 6,187 | 5,824 | 170 | 179 |
| 10 to 14 years | 8,655 | 8,122 | 261 | 260 |
| 10 to 13 years | 7,017 | 6,630 | 215 | 226 |
| 14 years | 1,638 | 1,492 | 46 | 34 |
| 15 to 19 years | 7,850 | 8,067 | 173 | 209 |
| 15 years | 1,524 | 1,512 | 35 | 30 |
| 16 and 17 years | 2,950 | 3,010 | 72 | 80 |
| 18 and 19 years | 3,376 | 3,545 | 66 | 99 |
| 20 to 24 years | 9,962 | 9,655 | 301 | 311 |
| 25 to 29 years | 10,218 | 10,272 | 331 | 327 |
| 30 to 34 years | 9,364 | 9,674 | 258 | 295 |
| 35 to 39 years | 9,224 | 9,316 | 275 | 264 |
| 40 to 44 years | 8,758 | 8,441 | 235 | 201 |
| 45 to 49 years | 7,808 | 7,546 | 190 | 155 |
| 50 to 54 years | 6,894 | 6,712 | 156 | 129 |
| 55 to 59 years | 5,922 | 5,874 | 114 | 98 |
| 60 to 64 years | 4,838 | 5,005 | 97 | 67 |
| 65 to 69 years | 3,833 | 4,116 | 77 | 75 |
| 70 to 74 years | 2,601 | 2,994 | 35 | 42 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 2,968 | 3,770 | 42 | 53 |
| 21 yrs. & over | 80,547 | 81,476 | 2,055 | 1,971 |

Table A3-6

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

All Classes: DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE

| | Total | Male | Female |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| All ages | 234,256 | 115,816 | 117,440 |
| Under 5 years | 24,874 | 12,904 | 11,970 |
| Under 1 year | 5,020 | 2,568 | 2,452 |
| 1 and 2 years | 10,706 | 5,583 | 5,123 |
| 3 and 4 years | 9,148 | 4,753 | 4,395 |
| 5 to 9 years | 19,225 | 9,683 | 9,362 |
| 5 years | 3,919 | 2,067 | 1,852 |
| 6 years | 4,075 | 2,094 | 1,981 |
| 7 to 9 years | 11,231 | 5,702 | 5,529 |
| 10 to 14 years | 15,617 | 7,842 | 7,775 |
| 10 to 13 years | 12,724 | 6,393 | 6,331 |
| 14 years | 2,893 | 1,449 | 1,444 |
| 15 to 19 years | 14,233 | 6,807 | 7,426 |
| 15 years | 2,742 | 1,369 | 1,373 |
| 16 and 17 years | 5,388 | 2,620 | 2,768 |
| 18 and 19 years | 6,103 | 2,818 | 3,285 |
| 20 to 24 years | 17,249 | 8,341 | 8,908 |
| 25 to 29 years | 18,709 | 9,162 | 9,547 |
| 30 to 34 years | 17,997 | 8,789 | 9,208 |
| 35 to 39 years | 17,758 | 8,930 | 8,828 |
| 40 to 44 years | 16,465 | 8,340 | 8,125 |
| 45 to 49 years | 14,472 | 7,413 | 7,059 |
| 50 to 54 years | 13,550 | 6,855 | 6,695 |
| 55 to 59 years | 12,449 | 6,257 | 6,192 |
| 60 to 64 years | 10,602 | 5,385 | 5,217 |
| 65 to 69 years | 8,358 | 4,077 | 4,281 |
| 70 to 74 years | 5,876 | 2,793 | 3,083 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 6,822 | 3,058 | 3,764 |
| 21 yrs & over | 156,956 | 77,834 | 79,122 |

Table A3-6 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE

| | WHITE | | NONWHITE | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| All ages | 114,853 | 115,736 | 1,963 | 1,704 |
| Under 5 years | 12,987 | 11,784 | 217 | 186 |
| Under 1 year | 2,521 | 2,412 | 47 | 40 |
| 1 and 2 years | 5,486 | 5,034 | 97 | 89 |
| 3 and 4 years | 4,680 | 4,338 | 73 | 57 |
| 5 to 9 years | 9,699 | 9,215 | 164 | 147 |
| 5 years | 2,034 | 1,824 | 33 | 28 |
| 6 years | 2,059 | 1,952 | 35 | 29 |
| 7 to 9 years | 5,606 | 5,439 | 96 | 90 |
| 10 to 14 years | 7,682 | 7,639 | 160 | 136 |
| 10 to 13 years | 6,258 | 6,224 | 135 | 107 |
| 14 years | 1,424 | 1,415 | 25 | 29 |
| 15 to 19 years | 6,724 | 7,321 | 83 | 105 |
| 15 years | 1,358 | 1,351 | 11 | 22 |
| 16 and 17 years | 2,586 | 2,730 | 34 | 38 |
| 18 and 19 years | 2,780 | 3,240 | 38 | 45 |
| 20 to 24 years | 8,153 | 8,746 | 188 | 162 |
| 25 to 29 years | 8,982 | 9,365 | 180 | 182 |
| 30 to 34 years | 8,627 | 9,050 | 162 | 158 |
| 35 to 39 years | 8,778 | 8,700 | 152 | 128 |
| 40 to 44 years | 8,209 | 8,006 | 131 | 119 |
| 45 to 49 years | 7,283 | 6,963 | 130 | 96 |
| 50 to 54 years | 6,744 | 6,608 | 111 | 87 |
| 55 to 59 years | 6,163 | 6,137 | 94 | 55 |
| 60 to 64 years | 5,318 | 5,171 | 67 | 46 |
| 65 to 69 years | 4,017 | 4,237 | 60 | 44 |
| 70 to 74 years | 2,759 | 3,058 | 34 | 25 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 3,028 | 3,736 | 30 | 28 |
| 21 yrs. & over | 76,524 | 78,018 | 1,310 | 1,104 |

Table A3-7

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

All Classes ROCKFORD

| | Total | Male | Female |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| All Ages | 152,385 | 75,125 | 77,260 |
| Under 5 years | 16,734 | 8,416 | 8,318 |
| Under 1 year | 3,453 | 1,723 | 1,730 |
| 1 and 2 years | 6,999 | 3,495 | 3,504 |
| 3 and 4 years | 6,282 | 3,198 | 3,084 |
| 5 to 9 years | 12,933 | 6,553 | 6,380 |
| 5 years | 2,681 | 1,376 | 1,305 |
| 6 years | 2,863 | 1,412 | 1,451 |
| 7 to 9 years | 7,389 | 3,765 | 3,624 |
| 10 to 14 years | 9,699 | 4,929 | 4,770 |
| 10 to 13 years | 7,919 | 4,034 | 3,885 |
| 14 years | 1,780 | 895 | 885 |
| 15 to 19 years | 8,963 | 4,218 | 4,745 |
| 15 years | 1,818 | 886 | 932 |
| 16 and 17 years | 3,458 | 1,743 | 1,715 |
| 18 and 19 years | 3,687 | 1,587 | 2,098 |
| 20 to 24 years | 11,048 | 4,922 | 6,126 |
| 25 to 29 years | 13,336 | 6,452 | 6,884 |
| 30 to 34 years | 12,365 | 6,109 | 6,256 |
| 35 to 39 years | 11,366 | 5,563 | 5,803 |
| 40 to 44 years | 10,396 | 5,244 | 5,152 |
| 45 to 49 years | 9,500 | 4,841 | 4,659 |
| 50 to 54 years | 8,836 | 4,469 | 4,367 |
| 55 to 59 years | 7,935 | 4,010 | 3,925 |
| 60 to 64 years | 6,738 | 3,439 | 3,299 |
| 65 to 69 years | 5,234 | 2,544 | 2,690 |
| 70 to 74 years | 3,408 | 1,632 | 1,776 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 3,894 | 1,684 | 2,210 |
| 21 yrs. & over | 102,070 | 50,162 | 51,908 |

Table A3-7 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

ROCKFORD

| | WHITE | | NONWHITE | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| All ages | 73,120 | 75,292 | 2,005 | 1,968 |
| Under 5 years | 8,158 | 8,042 | 258 | 276 |
| Under 1 year | 1,665 | 1,656 | 58 | 74 |
| 1 and 2 years | 3,390 | 3,387 | 105 | 117 |
| 3 and 4 years | 3,103 | 2,999 | 95 | 85 |
| 5 to 9 years | 6,367 | 6,218 | 186 | 162 |
| 5 years | 1,339 | 1,274 | 37 | 31 |
| 6 years | 1,369 | 1,413 | 43 | 38 |
| 7 to 9 years | 3,659 | 3,531 | 106 | 93 |
| 10 to 14 years | 4,769 | 4,629 | 160 | 141 |
| 10 to 13 years | 3,899 | 3,768 | 135 | 117 |
| 14 years | 870 | 861 | 25 | 24 |
| 15 to 19 years | 4,095 | 4,601 | 123 | 144 |
| 15 years | 865 | 895 | 21 | 37 |
| 16 and 17 years | 1,489 | 1,672 | 54 | 43 |
| 18 and 19 years | 1,541 | 2,034 | 48 | 64 |
| 20 to 24 years | 4,738 | 5,916 | 194 | 210 |
| 25 to 29 years | 6,238 | 6,669 | 214 | 215 |
| 30 to 34 years | 5,925 | 6,062 | 184 | 194 |
| 35 to 39 years | 5,393 | 5,628 | 170 | 175 |
| 40 to 44 years | 5,116 | 5,035 | 128 | 117 |
| 45 to 49 years | 4,727 | 4,564 | 114 | 95 |
| 50 to 54 years | 4,371 | 4,293 | 98 | 74 |
| 55 to 59 years | 3,950 | 3,862 | 60 | 63 |
| 60 to 64 years | 3,401 | 3,258 | 38 | 41 |
| 65 to 69 years | 2,605 | 2,562 | 39 | 28 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,609 | 1,761 | 23 | 15 |
| 75 years & over | 1,668 | 2,192 | 16 | 18 |
| 21 yrs. & over | 48,908 | 50,698 | 1,254 | 1,210 |

Table A3-8

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

All Classes: DES MOINES

| | Total | Male | Female |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| All ages | 226,010 | 108,571 | 117,439 |
| Under 5 years | 23,865 | 12,157 | 11,708 |
| Under 1 year | 4,814 | 2,459 | 2,355 |
| 1 and 2 years | 10,023 | 5,109 | 4,914 |
| 3 and 4 years | 9,028 | 4,589 | 4,439 |
| 5 to 9 years | 18,084 | 9,174 | 8,910 |
| 5 years | 3,586 | 1,762 | 1,824 |
| 6 years | 3,695 | 1,897 | 1,798 |
| 7 to 9 years | 10,803 | 5,515 | 5,288 |
| 10 to 14 years | 15,317 | 7,781 | 7,446 |
| 10 to 13 years | 12,328 | 6,335 | 5,993 |
| 14 years | 2,989 | 1,536 | 1,453 |
| 15 to 19 years | 14,266 | 6,488 | 7,778 |
| 15 years | 2,758 | 1,371 | 1,397 |
| 16 and 17 years | 5,411 | 2,620 | 2,791 |
| 18 and 19 years | 6,087 | 2,497 | 3,590 |
| 20 to 24 years | 18,185 | 8,278 | 9,907 |
| 25 to 29 years | 19,526 | 9,346 | 10,180 |
| 30 to 34 years | 17,257 | 8,298 | 9,059 |
| 35 to 39 years | 16,278 | 7,697 | 8,581 |
| 40 to 44 years | 15,000 | 7,259 | 7,741 |
| 45 to 49 years | 13,677 | 6,435 | 7,242 |
| 50 to 54 years | 12,855 | 6,193 | 6,662 |
| 55 to 59 years | 11,797 | 5,674 | 6,123 |
| 60 to 64 years | 9,569 | 4,617 | 4,952 |
| 65 to 69 years | 7,977 | 3,733 | 4,244 |
| 70 to 74 years | 5,531 | 2,532 | 2,999 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 6,726 | 2,819 | 3,907 |
| 21 yrs. & over | 151,380 | 71,600 | 79,780 |

Table A3-8 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

DES MOINES

| | WHITE | | NONWHITE | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| All ages | 104,430 | 113,044 | 4,141 | 4,395 |
| Under 5 years | 11,654 | 11,160 | 503 | 548 |
| Under 1 year | 2,359 | 2,250 | 100 | 105 |
| 1 and 2 years | 4,879 | 4,677 | 230 | 237 |
| 3 and 4 years | 4,416 | 4,233 | 173 | 206 |
| 5 to 9 years | 8,777 | 8,542 | 397 | 368 |
| 5 years | 1,688 | 1,760 | 74 | 64 |
| 6 years | 1,827 | 1,730 | 70 | 68 |
| 7 to 9 years | 5,262 | 5,052 | 253 | 236 |
| 10 to 14 years | 7,533 | 7,136 | 338 | 310 |
| 10 to 13 years | 6,062 | 5,734 | 273 | 259 |
| 14 years | 1,471 | 1,402 | 65 | 51 |
| 15 to 19 years | 6,233 | 7,437 | 255 | 341 |
| 15 years | 1,319 | 1,312 | 52 | 85 |
| 16 and 17 years | 2,508 | 2,667 | 112 | 124 |
| 18 and 19 years | 2,406 | 3,458 | 91 | 132 |
| 20 to 24 years | 7,966 | 9,529 | 312 | 378 |
| 25 to 29 years | 9,017 | 9,821 | 329 | 359 |
| 30 to 34 years | 8,015 | 8,739 | 283 | 320 |
| 35 to 39 years | 7,405 | 8,258 | 292 | 323 |
| 40 to 44 years | 7,018 | 7,486 | 241 | 255 |
| 45 to 49 years | 6,194 | 6,994 | 241 | 248 |
| 50 to 54 years | 5,949 | 6,418 | 244 | 244 |
| 55 to 59 years | 5,466 | 5,912 | 208 | 211 |
| 60 to 64 years | 4,446 | 4,794 | 171 | 158 |
| 65 to 69 years | 3,603 | 4,100 | 130 | 144 |
| 70 to 74 years | 2,446 | 2,922 | 86 | 77 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 2,708 | 3,796 | 111 | 111 |
| 21 yrs. & over | 69,000 | 77,004 | 2,600 | 2,775 |

Table A3-9

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

All Classes: EVANSVILLE

| | Total | Male | Female |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| All ages | 160,422 | 77,486 | 82,936 |
| Under 5 years | 17,345 | 8,920 | 8,426 |
| Under 1 year | 3,543 | 1,785 | 1,758 |
| 1 and 2 years | 7,286 | 3,747 | 3,539 |
| 3 and 4 years | 6,517 | 3,388 | 3,129 |
| 5 to 9 years | 13,363 | 6,885 | 6,478 |
| 5 years | 2,823 | 1,473 | 1,350 |
| 6 years | 2,700 | 1,402 | 1,298 |
| 7 to 9 years | 7,840 | 4,010 | 3,830 |
| 10 to 14 years | 11,021 | 5,545 | 5,476 |
| 10 to 13 years | 9,018 | 4,537 | 4,481 |
| 14 years | 2,003 | 1,008 | 995 |
| 15 to 19 years | 10,213 | 4,804 | 5,409 |
| 15 years | 2,005 | 1,029 | 976 |
| 16 and 17 years | 4,000 | 1,961 | 2,039 |
| 18 and 19 years | 4,208 | 1,814 | 2,394 |
| 20 to 24 years | 12,354 | 5,623 | 6,731 |
| 25 to 29 years | 14,020 | 6,580 | 7,440 |
| 30 to 34 years | 12,533 | 5,929 | 6,604 |
| 35 to 39 years | 12,359 | 5,963 | 6,396 |
| 40 to 44 years | 11,311 | 5,545 | 5,766 |
| 45 to 49 years | 10,061 | 4,871 | 5,190 |
| 50 to 54 years | 8,911 | 4,360 | 4,551 |
| 55 to 59 years | 7,709 | 3,743 | 3,966 |
| 60 to 64 years | 6,283 | 2,987 | 3,296 |
| 65 to 69 years | 5,099 | 2,331 | 2,768 |
| 70 to 74 years | 3,534 | 1,585 | 1,949 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 4,305 | 1,815 | 2,490 |
| 21 yrs. & over | 106,205 | 50,367 | 55,838 |

Table A3-9 (cont'd)

1950

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR S. M. A.

EVANSVILLE

| | WHITE | | NONWHITE | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| All ages | 73,065 | 78,155 | 4,421 | 4,781 |
| Under 5 years | 8,444 | 7,979 | 476 | 447 |
| Under 1 year | 1,699 | 1,650 | 86 | 108 |
| 1 and 2 years | 3,542 | 3,355 | 205 | 184 |
| 3 and 4 years | 3,203 | 2,974 | 185 | 155 |
| 5 to 9 years | 6,469 | 6,105 | 416 | 373 |
| 5 years | 1,379 | 1,261 | 94 | 89 |
| 6 years | 1,330 | 1,215 | 72 | 83 |
| 7 to 9 years | 3,760 | 3,629 | 250 | 201 |
| 10 to 14 years | 5,205 | 5,125 | 340 | 351 |
| 10 to 13 years | 4,256 | 4,199 | 281 | 282 |
| 14 years | 949 | 926 | 59 | 69 |
| 15 to 19 years | 4,541 | 5,085 | 263 | 324 |
| 15 years | 978 | 934 | 51 | 42 |
| 16 and 17 years | 1,840 | 1,885 | 121 | 154 |
| 18 and 19 years | 1,723 | 2,266 | 91 | 128 |
| 20 to 24 years | 5,346 | 6,352 | 277 | 379 |
| 25 to 29 years | 6,247 | 7,013 | 333 | 427 |
| 30 to 34 years | 5,612 | 6,208 | 317 | 396 |
| 35 to 39 years | 5,610 | 5,969 | 353 | 427 |
| 40 to 44 years | 5,245 | 5,422 | 300 | 344 |
| 45 to 49 years | 4,573 | 4,856 | 298 | 334 |
| 50 to 54 years | 4,077 | 4,273 | 283 | 278 |
| 55 to 59 years | 3,523 | 3,775 | 220 | 191 |
| 60 to 64 years | 2,816 | 3,145 | 171 | 151 |
| 65 to 69 years | 2,149 | 2,596 | 182 | 172 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1,503 | 1,861 | 82 | 88 |
| 75 yrs. & over | 1,704 | 2,391 | 110 | 99 |
| 21 yrs. & over | 47,483 | 52,620 | 2,884 | 3,218 |

Table A3-10

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

| SUBJECT | STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|--|
| | Davenport, R I | | | |
| | Moline | Peoria | Rockford | |
| Total population | 234,256 | 250,512 | 152,385 | |
| Urban-farm population | 835 | 262 | 147 | |
| RACE, NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP | | | | |
| Male | 116,816 | 125,331 | 75,125 | |
| Native wht. | 107,866 | 117,880 | 65,684 | |
| For.-born " | 6,987 | 4,186 | 7,436 | |
| Negro | 1,910 | 3,130 | 1,961 | |
| Other races | 53 | 135 | 44 | |
| Female | 117,440 | 125,181 | 77,260 | |
| Native wht. | 109,688 | 118,003 | 68,938 | |
| For.-born | 6,048 | 3,936 | 6,354 | |
| Negro | 1,666 | 3,184 | 1,921 | |
| Other races | 38 | 58 | 47 | |
| Persons 21 & over | 156,956 | 166,049 | 102,070 | |
| Native | 144,124 | 158,137 | 88,491 | |
| For.-born | 12,832 | 7,912 | 13,579 | |
| Naturalized | 10,631 | 5,985 | 11,355 | |
| Alien | 1,158 | 1,062 | 1,431 | |
| Citizenship not reported | 1,043 | 865 | 793 | |
| SCHOOL ENROLLMENT | | | | |
| 5 and 6 yrs. | 7,935 | 8,510 | 5,300 | |
| No. enrolled | 2,855 | 3,475 | 2,085 | |
| % enrolled | 36.0 | 40.8 | 39.3 | |
| 7 to 13 yrs. | 24,285 | 26,200 | 15,595 | |
| No. enrolled | 23,515 | 25,665 | 15,180 | |
| % enrolled | 96.8 | 98.0 | 97.3 | |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 5,815 | 6,580 | 3,770 | |
| No. enrolled | 5,625 | 6,275 | 3,610 | |
| % enrolled | 96.7 | 95.4 | 95.8 | |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 5,455 | 6,035 | 3,310 | |
| No. enrolled | 4,225 | 4,630 | 2,485 | |
| % enrolled | 77.5 | 76.7 | 75.1 | |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 5,890 | 7,255 | 3,610 | |
| No. enrolled | 1,870 | 1,965 | 840 | |
| % enrolled | 31.7 | 27.1 | 23.3 | |
| 20 to 24 yrs | 17,460 | 19,910 | 11,300 | |
| No. enrolled | 2,160 | 2,635 | 565 | |
| % enrolled | 12.4 | 13.2 | 5.0 | |
| 25 to 29 yrs | 18,595 | 21,005 | 13,600 | |
| No. enrolled | 910 | 1,260 | 310 | |
| % enrolled | 4.9 | 6.0 | 2.3 | |

Table A3-10 (cont'd)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

| SUBJECT | STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | Davenport, Des Moines, Moline | Peoria | Rockford |
| YEARS SCHOOL COMPLETED | | | |
| Male, 25 yrs. & over | 69,785 | 72,540 | 45,565 |
| No. yrs. completed | 450 | 510 | 710 |
| Elementary | | | |
| 1-4 yrs. | 2,885 | 3,685 | 1,935 |
| 5 & 6 yrs. | 4,650 | 5,245 | 3,585 |
| 7 yrs. | 3,940 | 4,835 | 2,650 |
| 8 yrs. | 18,695 | 20,360 | 11,795 |
| High School | | | |
| 1-3 yrs. | 13,035 | 11,675 | 9,010 |
| 4 yrs. | 14,680 | 14,595 | 9,335 |
| College | | | |
| 1-3 yrs. | 4,825 | 4,865 | 2,480 |
| 4 yrs. or more | 4,520 | 4,830 | 2,615 |
| School yrs. not reported | 2,105 | 1,940 | 1,450 |
| Median school yrs. completed | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.5 |
| Female, 25 yrs. & over | 72,425 | 75,745 | 47,005 |
| No yrs. completed | 525 | 535 | 585 |
| Elementary | | | |
| 1-4 yrs. | 2,190 | 3,120 | 1,555 |
| 5 & 6 yrs. | 3,820 | 4,880 | 2,925 |
| 7 yrs. | 3,855 | 4,570 | 2,275 |
| 8 yrs. | 18,125 | 19,915 | 10,925 |
| High School | | | |
| 1-3 yrs. | 14,835 | 12,700 | 9,590 |
| 4 yrs. | 19,735 | 19,920 | 12,475 |
| College | | | |
| 1-3 yrs. | 4,725 | 5,550 | 3,375 |
| 4 yrs. or more | 3,070 | 3,210 | 2,050 |
| School yrs. not reported | 1,545 | 1,345 | 1,250 |
| Median school yrs. completed | 10.4 | 10.0 | 10.4 |

Table A3-11

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

| SUBJECT | STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|
| MARITAL STATUS & HOUSEHOLDS | Davenport, R. I., Moline | Peoria | Rockford |
| Male, 14 yrs. & over | 87,656 | 94,208 | 56,122 |
| Single | 20,206 | 22,483 | 11,586 |
| Married | 60,920 | 64,928 | 40,961 |
| Widowed, divorced | 6,530 | 6,797 | 3,575 |
| Female, 14 yrs. & over | 89,777 | 95,194 | 58,677 |
| Single | 16,130 | 17,342 | 10,220 |
| Married | 61,002 | 64,628 | 40,823 |
| Widowed, divorced | 12,645 | 13,224 | 7,634 |
| Married couples, *number | 57,315 | 61,235 | 39,210 |
| With own household | 54,070 | 58,075 | 37,060 |
| Without own household | 3,245 | 3,160 | 2,150 |
| Families & unrelated individuals | 80,215 | 85,560 | 51,965 |
| Families | 61,650 | 66,095 | 41,645 |
| Unrelated | 18,565 | 19,465 | 10,320 |
| Households, number | 68,922 | 74,154 | 45,916 |
| Population | 223,620 | 239,955 | 148,197 |
| Pop. per hsehold. | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.23 |
| Institutional pop. | 3,689 | 3,726 | 694 |
| * RESIDENCE IN 1949 | | | |
| Persons 1 yr. & over, 1950 | 229,520 | 243,865 | 149,030 |
| Same house as in '50 | 184,705 | 194,630 | 120,260 |
| Different house, same county | 26,615 | 28,315 | 18,805 |
| Different county or abroad | 14,175 | 17,960 | 7,600 |
| Residence not reported | 4,025 | 2,960 | 2,365 |

Table A3-12

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

| SUBJECT | STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Des Moines | Evansville |
| Total population | 177,965 | 160,422 |
| Urban-farm population | 436 | 236 |
| RACE, NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP | | |
| Male | 84,410 | 77,486 |
| Native white | 77,239 | 72,373 |
| Foreign-born white | 3,487 | 692 |
| Negro | 3,874 | 4,404 |
| Other races | 110 | 17 |
| Female | 93,555 | 82,936 |
| Native white | 86,357 | 77,524 |
| Foreign-born white | 2,962 | 631 |
| Negro | 4,155 | 4,763 |
| Other races | 81 | 18 |
| Persons 21 and over | 121,877 | 106,205 |
| Native | 115,871 | 104,963 |
| Foreign-born | 6,006 | 1,242 |
| Naturalized | 4,762 | 865 |
| Alien | 604 | 202 |
| Citizenship not reported | 640 | 175 |
| SCHOOL ENROLLMENT | | |
| 5 and 6 yrs. | 5,275 | 5,565 |
| No. enrolled | 2,330 | 1,925 |
| % enrolled | 44.2 | 34.6 |
| 7 to 13 yrs | 17,730 | 17,085 |
| No. enrolled | 17,335 | 16,690 |
| % enrolled | 97.8 | 97.7 |
| 14 and 15 yrs. | 4,445 | 3,905 |
| No. enrolled | 4,210 | 3,820 |
| % enrolled | 94.7 | 97.8 |
| 16 and 17 yrs. | 4,230 | 3,875 |
| No. enrolled | 3,430 | 2,930 |
| % enrolled | 81.1 | 75.6 |
| 18 and 19 yrs. | 5,005 | 4,125 |
| No. enrolled | 1,890 | 1,090 |
| % enrolled | 37.8 | 26.4 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 14,940 | 12,330 |
| No. enrolled | 2,700 | 1,295 |
| % enrolled | 18.1 | 10.5 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 15,145 | 14,035 |
| No. enrolled | 1,120 | 735 |
| % enrolled | 7.4 | 5.2 |

Table A3-12 (cont'd)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

| SUBJECT | STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Des Moines | Evansville |
| YEARS SCHOOL COMPLETED | | |
| Male, 25 yrs. & over | 51,315 | 44,525 |
| No. yrs. completed | 480 | 480 |
| Elementary | | |
| 1-4 yrs. | 2,100 | 3,270 |
| 5 & 6 yrs | 2,700 | 3,795 |
| 7 yrs | 2,345 | 2,910 |
| 8 yrs. | 9,170 | 11,895 |
| High School | | |
| 1-3 yrs. | 9,665 | 6,895 |
| 4 yrs. | 12,675 | 8,775 |
| College | | |
| 1-3 yrs. | 5,210 | 2,795 |
| 4 yrs. or more | 5,595 | 2,555 |
| School yrs. not reported | 1,375 | 1,155 |
| Median school yrs. completed | 11.5 | 8.9 |
| Female, 25 yrs. & over | 58,505 | 50,630 |
| No. yrs. completed | 505 | 310 |
| Elementary | | |
| 1-4 yrs. | 1,490 | 3,130 |
| 5 & 6 yrs | 2,110 | 4,045 |
| 7 yrs. | 2,620 | 3,300 |
| 8 yrs. | 9,300 | 14,040 |
| High School | | |
| 1-3 yrs | 10,750 | 8,035 |
| 4 Yrs. | 20,060 | 12,070 |
| College | | |
| 1-3 yrs. | 6,520 | 2,575 |
| 4 yrs. or more | 3,915 | 1,835 |
| School yrs. not reported | 1,235 | 1,290 |
| Median school yrs. completed | 12.1 | 9.0 |

Table A3-12 (cont'd)

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

| SUBJECT | STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Des Moines | Evansville |
| MARITAL STATUS & HOUSEHOLDS | | |
| Male, 14 yrs. & over | 64,126 | 57,144 |
| Single | 13,442 | 11,790 |
| Married | 45,793 | 41,100 |
| Widowed, divorced | 4,891 | 4,254 |
| Female, 14 yrs. & over | 73,948 | 63,551 |
| Single | 15,089 | 11,581 |
| Married | 46,232 | 41,947 |
| Widowed, divorced | 12,627 | 10,023 |
| Married couples, *number | 44,275 | 38,760 |
| With own household | 41,910 | 36,660 |
| Without own household | 2,365 | 2,100 |
| Families & unrelated individuals | 67,910 | 52,645 |
| Families | 48,785 | 42,415 |
| Unrelated individuals | 19,125 | 10,230 |
| Households, number | 56,310 | 47,637 |
| Population | 171,157 | 156,029 |
| Population per household | 3.04 | 3.28 |
| Institutional population | 1,015 | 2,199 |
| * RESIDENCE IN 1949 | | |
| Persons 1 yr. & over, 1950 | 175,565 | 156,075 |
| Same house as in 1950 | 136,970 | 123,425 |
| Different house, same county | 23,615 | 22,930 |
| Different county or abroad | 11,590 | 8,125 |
| Residence not reported | 3,390 | 1,595 |

Table A3-13

MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, HOUSEHOLDS, and
INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

ILLINOIS - 1950

Married couples

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Total | 2,089,470 |
| With own household | 1,943,190 |
| Without own household | |
| Number | 146,280 |
| Percent | 7.0 |

Families 2,287,955

Unrelated
Individuals 709,655

Households

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Number Population in households | 2,585,772 |
| Population per household | 8,341,171 |
| | 3.23 |

Institutional
Population 99,790

Table A3-14

RESIDENCE IN 1949, FOR THE STATE, URBAN,
and RURAL...1950

| RESIDENCE IN 1949 | | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Persons 1 yr. old & over, 1950 | | |
| State | 8,513,800 | 100.0 |
| Urban | 6,609,630 | 100.0 |
| Rural nonfarm | 157,425 | 100.0 |
| Rural farm | 746,745 | 100.0 |
| Same house as in 1950 | | |
| State | 7,130,945 | 83.8 |
| Urban | 5,539,670 | 83.8 |
| Rural nonfarm | 934,955 | 80.8 |
| Rural farm | 656,320 | 87.9 |
| Different house, same county | | |
| State | 858,710 | 10.1 |
| Urban | 690,560 | 10.4 |
| Rural nonfarm | 117,755 | 10.2 |
| Rural farm | 50,395 | 6.7 |
| Different county or abroad | | |
| State | 384,065 | 4.5 |
| Urban | 263,820 | 4.0 |
| Rural nonfarm | 86,790 | 7.5 |
| Rural farm | 33,455 | 4.5 |
| Residence not reported | | |
| State | 140,080 | 1.6 |
| Urban | 115,580 | 1.7 |
| Rural nonfarm | 17,925 | 1.5 |
| Rural farm | 6,575 | 0.9 |

Table A3-15

MARITAL STATUS BY COLOR, FOR THE STATE... 1950

MALE

| | Total, 14 yrs. & over | Single | | Married | | Widowed Divorced | |
|----------|-----------------------------|---------|------|-----------|------|---------------------|-----|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| All | 3,309,125 | 846,005 | 25.6 | 2,241,186 | 67.7 | 221,934 | 6.7 |
| White | 3,064,876 | 783,943 | 25.6 | 2,079,836 | 67.9 | 201,097 | 6.6 |
| Nonwhite | 244,249 | 62,062 | 25.4 | 161,350 | 66.1 | 20,837 | 8.5 |

FEMALE

| | Total, 14 yrs. & over | Single | | Married | | Widowed Divorced | |
|----------|-----------------------------|---------|------|-----------|------|---------------------|------|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| All | 3,418,775 | 674,982 | 19.7 | 2,241,529 | 65.6 | 502,264 | 14.7 |
| White | 3,157,726 | 631,991 | 20.0 | 2,073,987 | 65.7 | 451,748 | 14.3 |
| Nonwhite | 261,049 | 42,991 | 16.5 | 167,542 | 64.2 | 50,516 | 19.4 |

Table A3-16

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY COLOR AND BY SEX, FOR THE STATE... 1950

| AREA, COLOR AND SEX | TOTAL, 25 yrs. & over | Elementary school YRS. OF SCHOOL COMPLETED | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | | None | 1-4 yrs | 5 & 6yrs | 7 yrs | 8 yrs |
| THE STATE | 5,393,355 | 95,150 | 326,110 | 375,445 | 298,895 | 1,424,920 |
| Male | 2,616,420 | 46,055 | 171,050 | 189,705 | 148,485 | 691,910 |
| Female | 2,776,935 | 49,095 | 155,060 | 185,740 | 150,410 | 733,010 |
| White | 4,998,700 | 85,230 | 270,630 | 322,365 | 263,485 | 1,356,010 |
| Nonwhite | 394,655 | 9,920 | 55,480 | 53,080 | 35,410 | 68,910 |

| | HIGH SCHOOL | | COLLEGE | | median yrs | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| | 1-3 yrs | 4 yrs | 1-3 yrs | 4 yrs | not reported | completed |
| THE STATE | 880,455 | 1,134,915 | 385,325 | 318,480 | 153,660 | 9.3 |
| Male | 411,905 | 487,935 | 191,100 | 192,385 | 85,890 | 9.1 |
| Female | 468,550 | 646,980 | 194,225 | 126,095 | 67,770 | 9.5 |
| White | 811,195 | 1,080,210 | 365,355 | 307,695 | 136,525 | 9.5 |
| Nonwhite | 69,260 | 54,705 | 19,970 | 10,785 | 17,135 | 8.5 |

Table A3-17

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT, BY AGE

| AGE | THE STATE | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | POPULATION | NUMBER | ENROLLED % |
| SCHOOL ENROLLMENT | | | |
| Total, 5 to 29 years | 3, 147, 025 | 1, 528, 575 | 48. 6 |
| 5 and 6 years | 281, 505 | 119, 660 | 42. 5 |
| 7 to 13 years | 865, 700 | 834, 825 | 96. 4 |
| 14 and 15 years | 214, 355 | 203, 835 | 95. 1 |
| 16 and 17 years | 213, 215 | 168, 470 | 79. 0 |
| 18 and 19 years | 226, 825 | 71, 815 | 31. 7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 637, 240 | 84, 470 | 13. 3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 708, 185 | 45, 500 | 6. 4 |
| KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT | | | |
| Total, 5 and 6 years | 281, 505 | 62, 905 | 22. 3 |

Table A3-18

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS - ILLINOIS

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIVITY OF THE POPULATION 21 YEARS
OLD AND OVER... 1950

| AREA | TOTAL | ALL CITIZENS | | NATIVE | | NATURALIZED | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|------|-------------|------|
| | | No. | % of tot. | No. | % | No. | % |
| All | 5,958,601 | 5,801,882 | 97.4 | 5,183,837 | 87.0 | 618,045 | 10.4 |
| Urban | 4,714,652 | 4,574,258 | 97.0 | 4,000,107 | 84.8 | 574,151 | 12.2 |
| Rural nonfarm | 770,384 | 757,715 | 98.4 | 724,497 | 94.0 | 33,218 | 4.3 |
| Rural farm | 473,565 | 469,909 | 99.2 | 459,233 | 97.0 | 10,676 | 2.3 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | ALIEN | | CITIZENSHIP NOT REPORTED | | | |
| | | No. | % | No. | | % | |
| All | 94,264 | 1.6 | | 62,455 | | 1.0 | |
| Urban | 86,726 | 1.8 | | 53,668 | | 1.1 | |
| Rural nonfarm | 5,910 | .8 | | 6,759 | | .9 | |
| Rural farm | 1,628 | .3 | | 2,028 | | .4 | |

FOREIGN BORN 21 YEARS OLD AND OVER

| AREA | TOTAL | PERCENT OF TOTAL | | CITIZENSHIP NOT REPORTED |
|---------------|---------|------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | | NATURALIZED | ALIEN | |
| All | 774,764 | 79.8 | 12.2 | 8.1 |
| Urban | 714,545 | 80.4 | 12.1 | 7.5 |
| Rural nonfarm | 45,887 | 72.4 | 12.9 | 14.7 |
| Rural farm | 14,332 | 74.5 | 11.4 | 14.2 |

Table A3-19

ILLINOIS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION... 1950

| COUNTRY OF BIRTH | PERCENT DISTRIBUTION | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------|
| All countries | 783,277 | 100.0 |
| England & Wales | 31,473 | 4.0 |
| Scotland | 14,690 | 1.9 |
| Northern Ireland | 967 | 0.1 |
| Ireland (Eire) | 36,075 | 4.6 |
| Norway | 15,684 | 2.0 |
| Sweden | 56,128 | 7.2 |
| Denmark | 10,425 | 1.3 |
| Netherlands | 8,973 | 1.1 |
| Belgium | 8,034 | 1.0 |
| Switzerland | 3,835 | 0.5 |
| France | 6,529 | 0.8 |
| Germany | 96,517 | 12.3 |
| Poland | 111,376 | 14.2 |
| Czechoslovakia | 43,185 | 5.5 |
| Austria | 30,270 | 3.9 |
| Hungary | 19,020 | 2.4 |
| Yugoslavia | 19,146 | 2.4 |
| U. S. S. R. | 59,753 | 7.6 |
| Lithuania | 33,049 | 4.2 |
| Finland | 3,014 | 0.4 |
| Rumania | 6,384 | 0.8 |
| Greece | 17,410 | 2.2 |
| Italy | 83,556 | 10.7 |
| Spain | 714 | 0.1 |
| Portugal | 90 | ... |
| Other Europe | 7,076 | 0.9 |
| Asia | 7,952 | 1.0 |
| Canada-French | 73,196 | 0.4 |
| Canada-Other | 25,837 | 3.3 |
| Mexico | 12,463 | 1.6 |
| Other America | 3,523 | 0.4 |
| All other | 1,847 | 0.2 |
| Not reported | 5,086 | 0.6 |

Table A3-20

COUNTRY OF BIRTH - STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1950

| | Davenport, R. I., Moline | Peoria | Rockford |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------|
| All countries | 13,035 | 8,122 | 13,790 |
| England & Wales | 484 | 823 | 524 |
| Scotland | 170 | 258 | 199 |
| Northern Ireland | 8 | 2 | 19 |
| Ireland (Eire) | 235 | 264 | 108 |
| Norway | 183 | 56 | 508 |
| Sweden | 2,139 | 358 | 6,166 |
| Denmark | 273 | 76 | 173 |
| Netherlands | 209 | 47 | 72 |
| France | 130 | 271 | 106 |
| Germany | 2,668 | 2,230 | 724 |
| Poland | 295 | 269 | 469 |
| Czechoslovakia | 207 | 85 | 61 |
| Austria | 207 | 282 | 84 |
| Hungary | 77 | 175 | 29 |
| Yugoslavia | 120 | 229 | 21 |
| U. S. S. R. | 537 | 277 | 105 |
| Lithuania | 154 | 126 | 687 |
| Finland | 31 | 14 | 52 |
| Rumania | 25 | 34 | 8 |
| Greece | 463 | 221 | 123 |
| Italy | 305 | 633 | 2,603 |
| Other Europe | 2,768 | 415 | 249 |
| Asia | 135 | 223 | 33 |
| Canada-French | 46 | 27 | 29 |
| Canada-Other | 453 | 393 | 359 |
| Mexico | 516 | 92 | 107 |
| Other America | 68 | 67 | 40 |
| All other and not reported | 129 | 175 | 94 |

Table A3-21

| COUNTRY OF BIRTH | STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1950 | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | Des Moines | Evansville |
| All countries | 7,481 | 1,323 |
| England & Wales | 774 | 116 |
| Scotland | 227 | 50 |
| Northern Ireland | 2 | 3 |
| Ireland (Eire) | 208 | 25 |
| Norway | 245 | 8 |
| Sweden | 832 | 20 |
| Denmark | 336 | 8 |
| Netherlands | 98 | 12 |
| France | 120 | 33 |
| Germany | 648 | 476 |
| Poland | 280 | 53 |
| Czechoslovakia | 60 | 18 |
| Austria | 152 | 38 |
| Hungary | 38 | 16 |
| Yugoslavia | 179 | 2 |
| U. S. S. R. | 444 | 71 |
| Lithuania | 177 | 21 |
| Finland | 8 | 3 |
| Rumania | 30 | 3 |
| Greece | 170 | 14 |
| Italy | 1,262 | 41 |
| Other Europe | 187 | 63 |
| Asia | 100 | 19 |
| Canada - French | 33 | 6 |
| Canada - Other | 448 | 112 |
| Mexico | 247 | 10 |
| Other America | 43 | 18 |
| All other and not reported | 133 | 64 |

Table A-4 Labor Force Distribution by
RACE AND CLASS OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
FOR PEORIA S.M.A.

| MALE: | Total, 14 yrs. old and over | White | Negro | Other races |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| EMPLOYED: | 73,825 | 72,129 | 1,644 | 52 |
| Professional, technical & kindred workers | 4,882 | 4,825 | 48 | 9 |
| Accountants & auditors | 585 | 585 | - | - |
| Architects | 42 | 41 | 1 | - |
| Artists & art teachers | 73 | 72 | 1 | - |
| Authors, editors, & reporters | 128 | 128 | - | - |
| Chemists | 208 | 204 | 3 | 1 |
| Clergymen | 221 | 211 | 10 | - |
| College personnel | 102 | 101 | - | 1 |
| Dentists | 116 | 114 | 2 | - |
| Designers & draftsmen | 303 | 303 | - | - |
| Engineers, aeronautical | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Engineers, civil | 223 | 222 | 1 | - |
| Engineers, electrical | 117 | 117 | - | - |
| Engineers, mechanical | 211 | 211 | - | - |
| Other technical engineers | 411 | 411 | - | - |
| Lawyers & judges | 232 | 232 | - | - |
| Musicians & music teachers | 114 | 97 | 14 | 3 |
| Natural scientists (n. e. c.) | 37 | 36 | 1 | - |
| Pharmacists | 100 | 99 | 1 | - |
| Physicians & surgeons | 279 | 276 | 1 | 2 |
| Social scientists | 22 | 22 | - | - |
| Social, welfare, & recreation workers | 44 | 43 | 1 | - |
| Surveyors | 17 | 17 | - | - |
| Teachers (n. e. c.) | 404 | 403 | 1 | - |
| Technicians, medical & dental | 63 | 61 | 1 | 1 |
| Others | 829 | 818 | 10 | 1 |
| Farmers & farm managers | 3,760 | 3,758 | 2 | - |
| Managers, officials & pro- prietors, exc. farm | 7,432 | 7,393 | 32 | 7 |
| Officials & inspectors, state & local administration | 153 | 153 | - | - |
| Other specified | 855 | 854 | 1 | - |
| Managers, officials, & propr's. (n. e. c.) (salaried) | 310 | 308 | 2 | - |
| Managers, officials, & propr's. (n. e. c.) self-employed | 3,307 | 3,283 | 19 | 5 |

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

| | Total, 14 yrs. old and over | White | Negro | Other races |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| Clerical & kindred workers | 5,375 | 5,329 | 44 | 2 |
| Bookkeepers | 238 | 237 | 1 | - |
| Mail carriers | 287 | 284 | 3 | - |
| Other | 4,850 | 4,808 | 40 | 2 |
| Sales workers | 4,808 | 4,797 | 11 | - |
| Insurance agents & brokers | 567 | 563 | 4 | - |
| Other specified sales workers | 309 | 306 | 3 | - |
| Salesmen & sales clerks (n.e.c.) | 3,706 | 3,703 | 3 | - |
| Real estate agents & brokers | 226 | 225 | 1 | - |
| Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers | 16,030 | 15,853 | 168 | 9 |
| Bakers | 183 | 182 | - | 1 |
| Blacksmiths, forgemen, hammermen | 70 | 70 | - | - |
| Boilermakers | 87 | 87 | - | - |
| Cabinetmakers & patternmakers | 185 | 185 | - | - |
| Carpenters | 1,219 | 1,214 | 4 | 1 |
| Compositors & typesetters | 251 | 250 | 1 | - |
| Construction mach'y. workers | 472 | 457 | 15 | - |
| Electricians | 655 | 655 | - | - |
| Foremen (n.e.c.) | 2,153 | 2,148 | 4 | 1 |
| Linemen & servicemen, utility & power | 327 | 326 | 1 | - |
| Locomotive engineers | 178 | 178 | - | - |
| Locomotive firemen | 124 | 124 | - | - |
| Machinists & job setters | 1,868 | 1,861 | 7 | - |
| Masons, tile setters, stone cutters | 301 | 300 | 1 | - |
| Mechanics, repairmen-airplane | 22 | 22 | - | - |
| Mechanics, -automobile | 1,007 | 991 | 16 | - |
| Mechanics, -radio & television | 69 | 68 | 1 | - |
| Other mechanics | 2,239 | 2,195 | 43 | 1 |
| Millwrights | 322 | 322 | - | - |
| Molders, metal | 242 | 199 | 43 | - |
| Painters, paperhangers, glaziers | 658 | 653 | 5 | - |
| Plasterers, cement finishers | 162 | 157 | 5 | - |
| Plumbers, pipe fitters | 617 | 616 | - | 1 |
| Printing craftsmen | 205 | 205 | - | - |
| Shoemakers, repairmen | 68 | 63 | 5 | - |
| Stationary engineers | 473 | 472 | 1 | - |
| Structural metal workers | 122 | 122 | - | - |
| Tailors & furriers | 80 | 75 | 5 | - |

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

| | Total, 14 yrs. old and over | White | Negro | Other races |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, sheet metal workers | 365 | 365 | - | - |
| Toolmakers, die makers & setters | 318 | 318 | - | - |
| Others | 988 | 973 | 11 | 4 |
| Operatives & kindred workers | 18,149 | 17,715 | 428 | 6 |
| Apprentices | 539 | 538 | 1 | - |
| Attendants, auto service | 481 | 468 | 13 | - |
| Brakemen, RR switchmen | 503 | 502 | 1 | - |
| Bus drivers | 297 | 297 | - | - |
| Filer, metal grinders | 575 | 556 | 19 | - |
| Furnacemen | 177 | 161 | 16 | - |
| Laundry, dry cleaners | 207 | 165 | 36 | 6 |
| Meat cutters, exc. packing | 301 | 293 | 8 | - |
| Mine operatives, laborers (n.e.c) | 431 | 431 | - | - |
| Motormen, street, subway | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| Painters, exc. construction | 260 | 249 | 11 | - |
| Power station operators | 34 | 34 | - | - |
| Sailors & deck hands | 20 | 20 | - | - |
| Sawyers | 55 | 55 | - | - |
| Spinners & weavers | 9 | 9 | - | - |
| Stationary firemen | 325 | 322 | 3 | - |
| Cab driver, chauffeurs | 144 | 138 | 6 | - |
| Truck drivers, deliverymen | 2,709 | 2,654 | 55 | - |
| Welders, flame-cutters | 991 | 987 | 4 | - |
| Others | 255 | 250 | 5 | - |
| Manufacturing-durable goods | 7,712 | 7,078 | 134 | - |
| Manufacturing-non durable goods | 1,911 | 1,826 | 85 | - |
| Transportation, communication other utilities | 189 | 183 | 6 | - |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 297 | 280 | 17 | - |
| Other industries | 184 | 177 | 7 | - |
| Private household workers | 54 | 43 | 11 | - |
| Service workers | 4,245 | 3,875 | 359 | 11 |
| Barbers, beauticians | 344 | 340 | 4 | - |
| Janitors, porters | 1,234 | 997 | 235 | 2 |
| Cooks | 191 | 180 | 5 | 6 |
| Elevator operators | 57 | 52 | 5 | - |
| Firemen | 148 | 148 | - | - |
| Guards, watchmen | 586 | 579 | 7 | - |

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OR WORKERS (CONT'D)

| | Total, 14 yrs. old and over | White | Negro | Other races |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Policemen, sheriffs, marshals | 303 | 297 | 6 | - |
| Waiters, bartenders | 780 | 744 | 36 | - |
| Others | 602 | 538 | 61 | 3 |
| Farm laborers, foremen | 1,372 | 1,371 | 1 | - |
| Laborers, exc. farm & mine | 6,998 | 5,476 | 514 | 8 |
| Fishermen & oystermen | 32 | 32 | - | - |
| Longshoremen & stevedores | 5 | 2 | 3 | - |
| Lumbermen, raftsmen | 27 | 27 | - | - |
| Others | 305 | 242 | 62 | 1 |
| Manufacturing-durable goods | 2,178 | 2,031 | 146 | 1 |
| Manufacturing-nondurable goods | 1,554 | 1,464 | 80 | - |
| Occupation not reported | 720 | 694 | 26 | - |

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKER (CONT'D)

| MALE | Private wage & salary workers | Govern- ment workers | Self em- ployed workers | Unpaid family work- ers |
|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| EMPLOYED: | 59,358 | 3,644 | 10,491 | 332 |
| Professional, technical & kindred workers | 3,198 | 899 | 781 | 4 |
| Accountants & auditors | 487 | 46 | 52 | - |
| Architects | 24 | - | 18 | - |
| Artists & art teachers | 61 | 6 | 6 | - |
| Authors, editors, & reporters | 120 | 1 | 7 | - |
| Chemists | 122 | 83 | 3 | - |
| Clergymen | 216 | 1 | 4 | - |
| College personnel | 84 | 18 | - | - |
| Dentists | 14 | 2 | 100 | - |
| Designers & draftsmen | 296 | 6 | 1 | - |
| Engineers, aeronautical | - | 1 | - | - |
| Engineers, civil | 125 | 89 | 9 | - |
| Engineers, electrical | 111 | 3 | 3 | - |
| Engineers, mechanical | 197 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| Other technical engineers | 373 | 33 | 5 | - |
| Lawyers & judges | 55 | 27 | 150 | - |
| Musicians & music teachers | 78 | 22 | 14 | - |
| Natural scientists (n.e.c.) | 17 | 18 | 2 | - |
| Pharmacists | 46 | 3 | 51 | - |
| Physicians & surgeons | 57 | 13 | 209 | - |
| Social scientists | 18 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Social, welfare, & recreation workers | 20 | 24 | - | - |
| Surveyors | 6 | 11 | - | - |
| Teachers (n.e.c.) | 74 | 330 | - | - |
| Technicians, medical & dental | 54 | 6 | 3 | - |
| Others | 543 | 144 | 139 | 3 |
| Farmers & farm managers | 37 | - | 3,723 | - |
| Managers, officials & pro- prietors, exc. farm | 3,724 | 354 | 3,353 | 1 |
| Officials & inspectors, state & local administration | - | 153 | - | - |
| Other specified | 666 | 142 | 47 | - |
| Manager, officials, & propr's. (n.e.c.) (salaried) | 3,058 | 59 | - | - |
| Managers, officials, & propr's. (n.e.c.) (self-employed) | - | - | 3,306 | 1 |

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

| | Private wage & salary workers | Govern- ment workers | Self em- ployed workers | Unpaid family work- ers |
|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Clerical & kindred workers | 4,642 | 727 | 37 | 2 |
| Bookkeepers | 236 | - | 1 | - |
| Mail carriers | - | 287 | - | - |
| Other | 4,384 | 428 | 36 | 2 |
| Sales workers | 4,242 | 5 | 552 | 9 |
| Insurance agents & brokers | 481 | 1 | 85 | - |
| Real estate agents & brokers | 119 | - | 107 | - |
| Other specified sales workers | 279 | 1 | 29 | 1 |
| Salesmen & sales Clerks (n.e.c.) | 3,353 | 3 | 331 | 9 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred workers | 14,654 | 332 | 1,040 | 4 |
| Bakers | 165 | 2 | 16 | - |
| Blacksmiths, forgemen, hammermen | 53 | - | 17 | - |
| Boilermakers | 85 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Cabinetmakers & patternmakers | 163 | 2 | 20 | - |
| Carpenters | 964 | 15 | 237 | 3 |
| Compositors & typesetters | 232 | - | 19 | - |
| Construction mach'y. workers | 454 | 16 | 2 | - |
| Electricians | 597 | 15 | 43 | - |
| Foremen (n.e.c.) | 2,118 | 35 | - | - |
| Linemen & servicemen, utility & power | 327 | - | - | - |
| Locomotive engineers | 177 | 1 | - | - |
| Locomotive firemen | 124 | - | - | - |
| Machinists & job setters | 1,847 | 13 | 8 | - |
| Masons, tile setters, stone cutters | 251 | 4 | 46 | - |
| Mechanics, repairmen-airplane | 16 | 6 | - | - |
| Mechanics-automobile | 886 | 17 | 104 | - |
| Mechanics-radio & television | 42 | 3 | 24 | - |
| Other mechanics | 2,043 | 119 | 76 | 1 |
| Millwrights | 322 | - | - | - |
| Molders, metal | 242 | - | - | - |
| Painters, paperhangers, glaziers | 451 | 19 | 188 | - |
| Plasterers, cement finishers | 134 | 1 | 27 | - |
| Plumbers, pipe fitters | 563 | 6 | 48 | - |
| Printing craftsmen | 200 | - | 5 | - |
| Shoemakers, repairmen | 30 | 1 | 37 | - |
| Stationary engineers | 431 | 41 | 1 | - |
| Structural metal workers | 122 | - | - | - |
| Tailors & furriers | 55 | - | 25 | - |
| Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, sheet metal workers | 331 | 3 | 31 | - |

Table A -4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

| | Private wage & salary workers | Govern- ment workers | Self em- ployed workers | Unpaid family work- ers |
|---|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Toolmakers, die makers & setters | 316 | - | 2 | - |
| Others | 913 | 12 | 63 | - |
| Operatives & kindred workers | 17,399 | 236 | 509 | 5 |
| Apprentices | 537 | 2 | - | - |
| Attendants, auto service | 465 | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Brakemen, R R switchmen | 501 | 2 | - | - |
| Busdrivers | 242 | 50 | 5 | - |
| Filers, metal grinders | 565 | 1 | 9 | - |
| Furnacemen | 176 | - | 1 | - |
| Laundry, dry cleaners | 171 | 5 | 31 | - |
| Meat cutters, exc. packing | 280 | - | 20 | 1 |
| Mine operatives, laborers (n. e. c.) | 417 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| Motormen, street, subway | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Painters, exc. construction | 251 | - | 9 | - |
| Power station operators | 30 | 4 | - | - |
| Sailors & deck hands | 17 | 3 | - | - |
| Sawyers | 51 | - | 4 | - |
| Spinners & weavers | 7 | - | 2 | - |
| Stationary firemen | 296 | 29 | - | - |
| Cab drivers, chauffeurs | 132 | 2 | 9 | - |
| Truck drivers, deliverymen | 2,313 | 88 | 307 | 1 |
| Welders, flame cutters | 966 | 3 | 22 | - |
| Others | 242 | 9 | 4 | - |
| Manufacturing-durable goods | 7,196 | - | 16 | - |
| Manufacturing-nondurable goods | 1,900 | 4 | 7 | - |
| Transportation, communication, other utilities | 179 | 9 | 1 | - |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 290 | - | 7 | - |
| Other industries | 133 | 20 | 30 | 1 |
| Private household workers | 53 | - | - | 1 |
| Service workers | 3,138 | 756 | 345 | 6 |
| Barbers, beauticians | 162 | 7 | 175 | - |
| Janitors, porters | 1,002 | 216 | 15 | 1 |
| Cooks | 178 | 4 | 9 | - |
| Elevator operators | 54 | 3 | - | - |
| Firemen | 5 | 143 | - | - |
| Guards, watchmen | 541 | 45 | - | - |
| Policemen, sheriffs, marshals | 45 | 255 | 3 | - |
| Waiters, bartenders | 642 | 3 | 130 | 5 |
| Others | 509 | 80 | 13 | - |

Table A-4

RACE & CLASS OF WORKERS (CONT'D)

| | Private wage & salary workers | Govern- ment workers | Self em- ployed workers | Unpaid family workers |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farm laborers, foremen | 1,059 | 4 | 19 | 290 |
| Laborers, exc. farm & mine | 6,548 | 319 | 121 | 10 |
| Fishermen & oystermen | 19 | - | 13 | - |
| Longshoremen & stevedores | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| Lumbermen, raftsmen | 21 | - | 5 | 1 |
| Others | 242 | 25 | 37 | 1 |
| Manufacturing-durable goods | 2,176 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Manufacturing-nondurable goods | 1,542 | - | - | 2 |
| Occupation not reported | 692 | 17 | 11 | - |

Table A4-1

Major Trading Area Surrounding Peoria

| County: | 1950 Population | Area | Net Effective Buying Income 1953 * |
|------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| Peoria | 174,347 | 624 | \$338,930,000 |
| Tazewell | 76,165 | 653 | 141,864,000 |
| McDonough | 28,199 | 582 | 38,571,000 |
| Fulton | 43,716 | 874 | 64,840,000 |
| Mason | 15,326 | 541 | 22,092,000 |
| McLean | 76,577 | 1173 | 122,799,000 |
| Livingston | 37,809 | 1043 | 56,512,000 |
| Marshall | 13,025 | 395 | 18,576,000 |
| Stark | 8,721 | 291 | 12,630,000 |
| Knox | 54,366 | 728 | 89,682,000 |
| Warren | 21,981 | 542 | 31,086,000 |
| Woodford | 21,335 | 537 | <u>31,626,000</u> |
| Total: | 581,567 | 12 count | <u>\$969,208,000</u> |

* Sales Management Estimate

U. S. Department of Commerce

County Population and Area Source:

County & City Data Book,
U.S. Department of Commerce, 1952

TABLE A-5 PER CENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY
FOR THE U. S., ILLINOIS, AND PEORIA STANDARD MET-
ROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950

| <u>Industry</u> | <u>U. S.</u> | <u>Illinois</u> | <u>Peoria</u> |
|--|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, & fisheries | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| Mining | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Construction | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Manufacturing | 26 | 32 | 38 |
| Transportation, communication, & other public utilities | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Finance, insurance, & real estate | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Business & repair services | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Personal services | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Entertainment & recreation services | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Professional & related services | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Public Administration | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Industry not reported | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Source: Census of Population, 1950

TABLE A-6

**NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN THE
PEORIA AREA,¹ BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX**

| | May 15, 1949 | | May 15, 1950 | | May 15, 1951 | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|----------|
| | Total | Female | Total | Female | Total | Female |
| Total | 79,400 | 24,950 | 83,275 | 25,575 | 97,875 * | 24,200 * |
| Manufacturing | 41,825 | 6,800 | 44,650 | 7,050 | 47,850 | 8,100 |
| Durable goods | | | | | | |
| Lumber and wood | 500 | 50 | 400 | 50 | 750 | 100 |
| Stone-clay-glass | 500 | 100 | 500 | 100 | 400 | 225 |
| Primary metals | 2,700 | 150 | 3,025 | 150 | 2,850 | 150 |
| Fabricated metals | 750 | 275 | 975 | 325 | 1,050 | 275 |
| Nonelectrical mach | 25,550 | 3,000 | 26,800 | 2,975 | 31,125 | 4,000 |
| Electrical mach. | - | - | - | - | 100 | 50 |
| Miscellaneous mfg | - | - | - | - | 225 | 100 |
| Other durable goods | 700 | 250 | 1,100 | 300 | 300 | 100 |
| Nondurable goods | | | | | | |
| Food | 7,575 | 1,725 | 8,650 | 2,100 | 7,125 | 1,475 |
| Textiles | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Apparel | 650 | 575 | 625 | 575 | 1,000 | 950 |
| Paper | 950 | 325 | 1,025 | 350 | 900 | 300 |
| Printing | 1,325 | 325 | 1,550 | 425 | 1,425 | 325 |
| Chemicals | 625 | 25 | - | - | 600 | 50 |
| Other nondurable goods | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nonmanufacturing | 37,575 | 18,150 | 38,625 | 18,225 | 50,025 | 16,100 |
| Mining | - | - | - | - | 550 | 0 |
| Construction | 1,350 | 25 | 3,200 | 25 | 5,500 | 100 |
| Transportation | 2,100 | 225 | | | 4,500 | 225 |
| Communications | 950 | 625 | 3,550 | 900 | 1,000 | 725 |
| Public Utilities | 1,375 | 125 | | | 1,375 | 125 |
| Wholesale trade | 18,450 | 10,425 | 19,800 | 10,900 | 20,650 | 7,700 |
| Retail Trade | | | | | | |
| Finance-insurance | 2,500 | 1,525 | 2,375 | 1,450 | 2,625 | 1,575 |
| Service | 7,400 | 4,450 | 6,500 | 3,900 | 8,000 | 4,475 |
| Government | 2,650 | 750 | 2,600 | 750 | 5,700 | 1,100 |
| All other | 800 | 0 | 600 | 300 | 125 | 75 |

¹ Covers Peoria and Tazewell Counties

* Benchmark revised to March 15, 1950

Source Illinois Department of Labor

(Continued)

TABLE A-6 NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN THE
PEORIA AREA,¹ BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX

| | May 15, 1952 | | May 15, 1953 | | May 15, 1954 | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Total | Female | Total | Female | Total | Female |
| | | | | | ** | ** |
| Total | 97,375 | 23,675 | 95,275 | 22,275 | 86,300 | 24,650 |
| Manufacturing | 48,525 | 8,650 | 46,525 | 7,250 | 39,600 | 6,550 |
| Durable goods | | | | | | |
| Lumber & wood | 675 | 75 | 600 | 100 | 725 | 100 |
| Stone-clay-glass | 375 | 125 | 400 | 150 | 450 | 150 |
| Primary metals | 2,750 | 150 | 2,850 | 150 | 2,750 | 150 |
| Fabricated metals | 850 | 200 | 900 | 250 | 900 | 225 |
| Nonelectrical mchy. | 32,200 | 3,750 | 30,300 | 3,650 | 23,700 | 3,150 |
| Electrical mchy. | 100 | 75 | 100 | 75 | 175 | 0 |
| Misc. mfg. | 175 | 100 | 175 | 100 | 275 | 150 |
| Other durable goods | 100 | 25 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 25 |
| Nondurable goods | | | | | | |
| Food | 7,400 | 1,325 | 7,250 | 1,225 | 7,050 | 1,275 |
| Textiles | 150 | 125 | 125 | 50 | 75 | 25 |
| Apparel | 750 | 575 | 725 | 575 | 625 | 550 |
| Paper | 925 | 325 | 950 | 350 | 950 | 325 |
| Printing | 1,375 | 375 | 1,500 | 450 | 1,425 | 400 |
| Chemicals | 600 | 50 | 450 | 50 | 400 | 25 |
| Other nondurable goods | 100 | 25 | 100 | 25 | - | - |
| Nonmanufacturing | 48,850 | 15,025 | 48,750 | 15,025 | 46,700 | 18,100 |
| Mining | 350 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Construction | 5,200 | 125 | 5,500 | 175 | 4,800 | 75 |
| Transportation | 4,700 | 225 | 4,700 | 200 | 4,700 | 175 |
| Communications | 1,000 | 725 | 1,025 | 700 | 1,000 | 675 |
| Public utilities | 1,425 | 125 | 1,425 | 125 | 1,425 | 150 |
| Wholesale trade | 5,000 | 1,625 | 5,150 | 1,600 | 5,000 | 1,175 |
| Retail trade | 14,500 | 5,000 | 14,000 | 4,850 | 15,300 | 7,600 |
| Finance-insurance | 2,650 | 1,550 | 2,950 | 1,650 | 3,400 | 2,050 |
| Service | 8,200 | 4,475 | 8,000 | 4,550 | 6,100 | 3,950 |
| Government | 5,700 | 1,100 | 5,700 | 1,100 | 4,750 | 2,050 |
| All others | 125 | 75 | 125 | 75 | 125 | 50 |

**Revised Benchmark

¹
Covers Peoria and Tazewell Counties

Source: Illinois Department of Labor

Table A6-1

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - U. S. Dep't of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

by Standard Industrial Classification Numbers

20. Food and Kindred Products
21. Tobacco Manufacturers
22. Textile Mill Products
23. Apparel and Related Products
24. Lumber and Products, except Furniture
25. Furniture and Fixtures
26. Paper and Allied Products
27. Printing and Publishing Industries
28. Chemicals and Allied Products
29. Petroleum and Coal Products
30. Rubber Products
31. Leather and Leather Products
32. Stone, Clay, and Glass Products
33. Primary Metal Industries
34. Fabricated Metal Products
35. Machinery (except electrical)
36. Electrical Machinery
37. Transportation Equipment
38. Instruments and Related Products
39. Miscellaneous Manufacturers

Table A6-2

INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED IN PEORIA

Standard Industrial
Classification No.

- 20. Food and Kindred Products
 - Meat Packing, wholesale
 - Prepared meats
 - Poultry dressing
 - Creamery butter
 - Ice cream and ices
 - Canning and preserving, except fish
 - Flour and Meal
 - Prepared animal feeds
 - Bread and other bakery products
 - Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels
 - Confectionery products
 - Bottled soft drinks
 - Malt liquors
 - Malt
 - Distilled liquors
 - Leavening compounds
 - Flavorings
 - Manufactured ice
- 21. Tobacco Manufacturers
 - Cigars
- 22. Textile Mill Products
 - Cordage and twine
- 23. Apparel and Allied Products
 - Dresses, dozen price
 - Work gloves
 - Belts
 - Canvas products
- 24. Lumber and Wood Products, except Furniture
 - Millwork plants
 - Prefabricated wood products
 - Cooperage
- 25. Furniture and Fixtures
 - Mattresses and bedsprings
 - Partitions and fixtures
 - Window and door screens
 - Venetian blinds

Table A6-2 (cont'd)

- 26. Paper and Allied Products
 - Paper coating and glazing
 - Paper bags
 - Paperboard boxes
 - Fiber tubes, cans, drums, etc.
- 27. Printing and Publishing
 - Newspapers
 - Books
 - Miscellaneous publishing
 - Commercial printing
 - Lithographing
 - Bookbinding
 - Typesetting
 - Engraving and plate printing
 - Photo engraving
- 28. Chemicals and Allied Products
 - Alkalies and chlorine
 - Explosives
 - Botanical products
 - Medicinal chemicals
 - Pharmaceutical preparations
 - Cleaning and polishing preparations
 - Paints and varnishes
 - Fertilizers
 - Greases and tallow
 - Compressed and liquefied gas
 - Insecticides and fungicides
- 29. Products of Petroleum and Coal
 - Roofing
 - Lubricants
- 31. Leather and Leather Products
 - Luggage
 - Saddlery, harnesses, and whips
- 32. Stone, Clay, and Glass Products
 - Brick and hollow tile
 - Sewer pipe
 - Concrete products
 - Cut stone and stone products
 - Minerals, ground or treated
- 33. Primary Metal Industries
 - Grey iron foundries
 - Malleable iron foundries
 - Secondary non-ferrous metals
 - Wire drawing
 - Steel works and rolling mills

Table A6-2 (cont d)

- 34 Fabricated Metal Products
 - Hand tools
 - Oil burners
 - Heating and cooking apparatus
 - Structural and ornamental products
 - Sheet metal work
 - Metal stampings
 - Plating and polishing
 - Nails and spikes
 - Wirework
- 35 Machinery
 - Internal combustion engines
 - Tractors
 - Farm machinery
 - Construction and mixing machines
 - Metalworking machinery
 - Cutting tools
 - Pumps and compressors
 - Conveyors
 - Industrial trucks and tractors
 - Mechanical stokers
 - Domestic laundry
 - Laundry and dry cleaning equipment
 - Valves and fittings
 - Machine shops
- 36 Electrical Equipment
 - Electrical measuring instruments
 - Electrical welding apparatus
 - Radios
 - Storage batteries
- 37 Transportation Equipment
 - Truck bodies
 - Automobile trailers
 - Truck trailers
- 39 Miscellaneous manufacturers
 - Sporting goods
 - Hand stamps and stencils
 - Buttons
 - Plastic products
 - Signs and advertising displays
 - Models and patterns (except paper)

Table A6-3

INDUSTRIES NOT REPRESENTED IN PEORIA

- 20. Food and Kindred Products
 - Pickles and sauces
 - Shortening and cooking oils
 - Oleomargarine
 - Flavorings
 - Vinegar and cider
 - Liquid, frozen, and dry eggs
 - Concentrated milk
 - Natural cheese
 - Canned sea foods
 - Cured fish
 - Frozen foods
 - Chocolate and cocoa
 - Chewing gum
- 21. Tobacco Manufacturers
 - Cigarettes
 - Chewing and smoking tobacco
 - Tobacco stemming and redrying
- 22. Textile Mill Products
 - Textile mill products, except twine
- 23. Apparel and Related Products
 - Men's and boys' suits and clothes
 - Men's and boys' furnishings
 - Men's dress shirts and nightwear
 - Men's and boys' neckwear
 - Men's and boys' cloth hats and caps
 - Separate trousers
 - Women's and misses' outerwear
 - Blouses and waists
 - Dresses, unit price
 - Women's suits and coats
 - Women's and children's undergarments
 - Women's and children's underwear
 - Corsets and allied garments
 - Millinery
 - Children's outerwear
 - Fur goods
 - Miscellaneous apparel and accessories
 - Leather and sheep lined clothing
 - Miscellaneous fabricated textiles
 - Curtains and draperies
 - Housefurnishings
 - Textile bags
 - Canvas products
 - Trimmings and art goods
 - Embroideries, shiffli machine, or other

Table A6-3 (cont'd)

24. Lumber and Wood Products (except furniture)
 - Veneer mills
 - Shingle mills
 - Cooperage stock mills
 - Excelsior mills
 - Plywood plants
 - Fruit and vegetable baskets
 - Rattan and willow ware
 - Cigar boxes
 - Wooden boxes (except cigar boxes)
 - Wood preserving
 - Lasts and related products
 - Mirror and picture frames
 - Wood products
 - Lumber and timber basic products
25. Furniture and Fixtures
 - Household furniture, upholstered
 - Wood house furniture except upholstered
 - Reed and rattan furniture
 - Metal house furniture, except upholstered
 - Wood office furniture
 - Metal office furniture
 - Public building furniture
 - Professional furniture
 - Window shades
 - Restaurant furniture
26. Paper and Allied Products
 - Pulp mills
 - Envelopes
 - Paper and paperboard mills
 - Die-cut paper and board
 - Wallpaper
 - Pulp goods pressed and molded
 - Converted paper products
27. Printing Publishing etc.
 - Periodicals
 - Greeting cards
 - Blank book and paper ruling
 - Loose leaf binders and devices
 - Electrotyping and stereotyping
28. Chemicals and Allied Products
 - Cyclic crudes
 - Plastic materials
 - Synthetic rubber
 - Synthetic fibers
 - Biological products

Table A6-3 (cont'd)

- Soap and glycerin
- Inorganic color pigments
- Whiting and fillers
- Hardwood distillation
- Softwood distillation
- Gun naval stores, steam distilled
- Natural tanning and dyeing materials
- Cottonseed oil mills
- Linseed oil mills
- Soybean oil mills
- Vegetable oil mills
- Marine animal oils
- Fatty acids
- Printing inks
- Essential oils
- Toilet preparations
- Glue and gelatin
- Carbon black
- Salt

- 29. Products of Petroleum and Coal
 - Petroleum refining
 - Beehive coke ovens
 - Byproduct coke ovens
 - Paving mixtures and blocks
 - Fuel briquets and packaged fuel

- 30. Rubber Products
 - Tires and inner tubes
 - Rubber footwear
 - Reclaimed rubber
 - Rubber industries

- 31. Leather and Leather Products
 - Leather tanning and finishing
 - Industrial belting
 - Footwear cut stock
 - Footwear
 - House slippers
 - Dress gloves
 - Leather work gloves
 - Handbags and purses
 - Small leather goods

- 32. Stone, Glass, Clay
 - Flat glass
 - Glass containers
 - Pressed and blown glassware
 - Products of purchased glass
 - Cement, hydraulic
 - Floor and wall tile
 - Clay refractories

Table A6-3 (cont'd)

- Vitreous plumbing fixtures
- Vitreous china food utensils
- Earthenware food utensils
- Porcelain electrical supplies
- China decorating
- Pottery products
- Gypsum products
- Lime and products
- Mineral wool
- Abrasive products
- Asbestos products
- Gaskets and asbestos insulation
- Graphite, ground or blended
- Statuary and art goods
- 33. Primary Metal Industries
 - Blast furnaces
 - Electrometallurgical products
 - Steel foundries
 - Primary copper
 - Primary lead
 - Primary zinc
 - Primary aluminum
 - Primary nonferrous
 - Nonferrous rolling and drawing
 - Iron and steel forgings
- 34. Fabricated Metal Products
 - Tin cans, etc.
 - Cutlery
 - Edge Tools
 - Files
 - Hand saws and blades
 - Metal plumbing fixtures
 - Metal doors, sash, and trim
 - Boiler shop products
 - Vitreous-enameled products
 - Enameling and laquering
 - Galvanizing
 - Engraving on metal
 - Lighting fixtures
 - Metal barrels
 - Steel springs
 - Safes and vaults
 - Screw machine products
 - Collapsible tubes
 - Metal foil
- 35. Machinery
 - Steam engines and turbines
 - Oil field machinery and tools
 - Machine tools

Table A6-3 (continued)

Textile machinery
Woodworking machinery
Paper industries machinery
Printing trades machinery
Elevators and escalators
Blowers and fans
Power - transmission equipment
Industrial furnaces and oven
Computing and related machines
Typewriters
Scales and balances
Sewing machines
Vacuum cleaners
Measuring and dispensing pumps
Fabricated pipes and fittings
Ball and roller bearings

36 Electrical Equipment

Wiring devices and supplies
Graphite & carbon products for electrical industries
Motors and generators
Transformers
Electrical Control apparatus
Electrical appliances
Insulated wire and cable
Engine electrical equipment
Electric lamps
Phonograph records
Telephone and telegraph equipment
Communications equipment

37 Transportation Equipment

Motor vehicles and parts
Truck trailers
Aircraft
Aircraft engines
Aircraft propellers
Ship building
Boat building and repairing
Locomotives and parts
Railroads and street cars
Motorcycles and bicycles

38 Instruments and Related Products

Scientific instruments
Mechanical measuring devices
Optical instruments and lenses
Medical equipment and supplies

Table A6-3 (cont'd)

Ophthalmic articles
Photographic equipment
Watches and clocks
Watchcases

39. Miscellaneous

Jewelry and silverware
Musical instruments
Fireworks and pyrotechnics
Lamp shades
Soda Fountain and bar equipment
Tobacco pipes
Beauty and barber shop equipment
Morrisians' goods
Jewelry and instrument cases
Small arms
Small arms ammunition

Table A6-4

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH FROM 1859 to 1947

Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area:

| | No of Establish- ments | No of Em- ployees | Value of Product | Value Added | Wages |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1860 | 133 | 1,620 | 5,458,401 | 1,978,974 | 596,680 |
| 1880 | 560 | 5,242 | 17,120,280 | 3,797,715 | 1,933,322 |
| 1900 | 1255 | 11,329 | 62,307,358 | n.a. | 5,478,541 |
| 1919 | 383 | 12,304 | 112,292,603 | 42,519,171 | 13,684,179 |
| 1929 | 268 | 14,773 | 182,177,556 | 82,024,344 | 20,143,192 |
| 1939 | 283 | 18,960 | 173,665,824 | 85,332,514 | 28,113,723 |
| 1947 | 273 | 42,511 | n.a. | 280,670,000 | 123,726,000 |

Illinois:

| | | | | | |
|------|--------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1859 | 4,268 | 22,968 | 57,580,000 | n.a. | 7,637,000 |
| 1879 | 14,549 | 135,791 | 414,364,000 | n.a. | 57,429,000 |
| 1904 | 14,921 | 379,436 | 1,410,000,000 | 570,000 | 208,405,000 |
| 1914 | 18,388 | 506,943 | 2,247,000,000 | 907,000 | 340,910,000 |
| 1919 | 18,593 | 653,114 | 5,423,000,000 | 1,936,000,000 | 801,087,000 |
| 1929 | 15,333 | 691,558 | 6,282,000,000 | 2,930,000,000 | 1,024,870,235 |
| 1939 | 12,980 | 596,475 | 4,794,860,733 | 2,201,596,166 | 750,239,085 |
| 1947 | 13,938 | 1,184,810 | n.a. | 6,680,137,000 | 3,585,093,000 |

Nations:

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1859 | 140,433 | 1,011,000 | 373,378,965 | 1,885,861,676 | 884,256,584 |
| 1879 | 253,882 | 1,738,595 | 947,963,795 | 3,369,579,191 | 1,972,755,642 |
| 1904 | 253,180 | 3,463,333 | 2,310,464,953 | 4,293,902,563 | 6,293,694,753 |
| 1914 | 272,518 | 7,023,685 | 4,067,713,740 | 14,216,514,573 | 9,857,579,559 |
| * 1919 | 214,383 | 9,000,054 | 10,461,735,369 | 61,041,795,316 | 24,809,092,926 |
| 1929 | 210,959 | 3,833,745 | 11,620,973,254 | 70,434,863,443 | 31,885,283,711 |
| 1939 | 184,230 | 9,527,305 | 12,732,101,200 | 56,343,024,800 | 24,682,918,119 |
| 1947 | 240,381 | 14,294,304 | n.a. | 74,425,825,000 | 39,689,527,000 |

*revised figures, should read as follows:

290,105 - 9,096,372 - 12,533,400,340 - 62,418,078,773 - 25,041,693,490

n.a. - not available

Source: Census of Manufacturers for years listed above

Table A6-5

COMPARISON OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES 1859 - 1947

From: Census of Population, 1860; Manufacturers
and Census of Manufactures, 1947

| | % of Total Employment | % of Total Value Added |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1859 | | |
| Distilling and Brewing | 20.8 | 31.8 |
| Agricultural Implements | 11.6 | 19.1 |
| Meat Packing | 9.5 | 6.6 |
| Carriages | 6.4 | 4.1 |
| Flour, Meal, Corn Products | 5.5 | 7.7 |
| Furniture | 4.6 | 3.9 |
| All others | 41.4 | 26.3 |
| Total | 99.8 | 99.5 |
| 1947 | | |
| Machinery | 57.5 | 39.7 |
| Distilling and Brewing | 12.1 | 28.8 |
| Primary Metal Industry | 6.19 | (d) |
| Printing and Publishing | 3.26 | 2.46 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 2.3 | 2.12 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 2.16 | 1.77 |
| All other | 15.95 | |

(d) - deleted to avoid disclosing individual industry figures

Table A6-6

PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT PROVIDED BY MANUFACTURING

| | Total Employed | Employed in Manufacturing | % of Employment in Manufacturing |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|--|
| United States | 59,071,655 | 14,294,309 | 24 . |
| Illinois | 3,729,000 | 1,136,000 | 32 |
| Peoria SMA | 104,977 | 38,528 | 38.2 |
| Decatur, Ill. | | | 26.5 |
| Springfield, Ill. | | | 19.9 |
| Rockford, Ill. | | | 49.8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | | | 37.4 |

From: Census of Population, 1950

Table A6-7

DEPENDENCE UPON DURABLE GOODS

% of Manufacturing Employment Utilized in the
Manufacture of Durable Goods

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| Peoria | 68.7 |
| Tri Cities | 84 |
| Rockford, Ill. | 85.9 |
| State of Illinois | 61.6 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 76 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 77 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | 54 |

Source: Census of Population, 1950

Table A6-8

PAYROLL PROVIDED BY INDUSTRIES

Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area - 1947

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Industrial Payroll | \$123,726,000 | |
| | Payroll by Industry | % of Industrial Payroll |
| Food and Kindred Products | \$26,356,000 | 21.25% |
| Distilling | 14,406,000 | 11.6 |
| Tobacco Manufactures | (d) | |
| Textile Mill Products | (d) | |
| Apparel & Related Products | (d) | |
| Lumber & Products | 1,588,000 | 1.2 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 113,000 | .09 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 2,609,000 | 2.1 |
| Printing & Publishing | 4,267,000 | 3.4 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | (d) | |
| Petroleum & Coal Products | (d) | |
| Rubber Products | (d) | |
| Leather & Products | (d) | |
| Stone, Clay, Glass Products | 760,000 | .6 |
| Primary Metal Industries | (d) | |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 2,716,000 | 2.1 |
| Machinery | 70,646,000 | 57.1 |
| Electrical Machinery | 313,000 | .2 |
| Transportation | (d) | |
| Instruments & Related Products | (d) | |
| Miscellaneous Manufactures | 381,000 | .3 |

(d) - Deleted by census to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Source Census of Manufacturers for 1947.

Table A6-9

BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - P.S.M.A. *

| Employment | Male 73,909 | Female 26,772 | Total 100,681 | % of Manuf. Employment |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Manufacturing Employment | 31,796 | 6,732 | 38,528 | |
| Furniture, lumber, & wood products | 380 | 61 | 441 | 1.1 |
| Primary metals | 1,931 | 165 | 2,096 | 5.4 |
| Fabricated metal | 1,171 | 237 | 1,408 | 3.6 |
| Machinery | 18,621 | 2,727 | 21,348 | 55.4 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, supplies | 135 | 32 | 167 | 1.2 |
| Motor vehicles, equip. | 102 | 24 | 126 | .3 |
| Transportation | 20 | 2 | 22 | .06 |
| Other durables | 470 | 204 | 674 | 1.74 |
| Food & kindred products | 6,135 | 1,790 | 7,925 | 20.56 |
| Textile mill products | 63 | 32 | 95 | .24 |
| Apparel & fabricated textile products | 116 | 586 | 702 | 1.82 |
| Printing, publishing | 1,192 | 408 | 1,600 | 4.15 |
| Chemicals | 613 | 81 | 694 | 1.8 |
| Other nondurables | 676 | 337 | 1,013 | 2.62 |
| Not specified | 171 | 46 | 217 | .5 |
| Labor Force | 77,052 | 27,831 | 104,883 | |

* - Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

Source: Census of Population, 1950

Table A6-10

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN EACH INDUSTRY

| | Peoria County No. Estab- lish- ments | Tazewell County, No. Estab- lish- ments | PSMA No. Estab- lish- ments | PSMA % of Total No. Estab- lish- ments |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Food and Kindred | | | | |
| Products | 63 | 11 | 74 | 26.6 |
| Distilling | | | 9 | 3.2 |
| Tobacco Manufacturers | 1 | 1 | 2 | .7 |
| Textile Mill Products | 1 | | 1 | .3 |
| Apparel and Related | | | | |
| Products | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2.1 |
| Lumber and Products | 11 | 2 | 13 | 4.6 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2.1 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 8 | 1 | 9 | 3.2 |
| Printing & Publishing | | | | |
| Industries | 43 | 7 | 50 | 17.9 |
| Chemicals & Allied | | | | |
| Products | 11 | 1 | 12 | 4.3 |
| Petroleum & Coal | | | | |
| Products | | | | |
| Rubber Products | | | | |
| Leather and Products | 1 | | 1 | .3 |
| Stone, Clay, & Glass | | | | |
| Products | 12 | 10 | 22 | 7.9 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 8 | 3 | 11 | 3.9 |
| Fabricated Metal | | | | |
| Products | 18 | 3 | 21 | 7.5 |
| Machinery | 15 | 14 | 29 | 10.4 |
| Electrical Machinery | 4 | | 4 | 1.4 |
| Transportation Equipment | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1.4 |
| Instruments & Related | | | | |
| Products | 4 | | 4 | 1.4 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | |
| Manufactures | 8 | 1 | 9 | 3.2 |

Source: 1947 Census of Manufacturers, Vol. II.

Table A6-11

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN PEORIA
AND IN SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

| | No. of Employ- ees In Peoria SMA | % of Total No. of Manufac. Employees In Peoria SMA | No. of Employ- ees in South Bend SMA | % of Total No. of Manufac. Employees in South Bend SMA |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Food and Kindred Products | 9,246 | 21.65% | 1,492 | 3.38% |
| Distilling | 5,172 | 12.1 | n. a. | n. a. |
| Tobacco Manufacturers | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) |
| Textile Mill Products | (d) | (d) | 923 | 2.19 |
| Apparel & Related Products | 585 | 1.38 | 1,930 | 4.37 |
| Lumber and Products | 558 | 1.31 | 256 | .578 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 53 | .125 | 1,450 | 3.28 |
| Paper and Allied Products | 920 | 2.16 | 374 | .845 |
| Printing & Publishing | | | | |
| Industries | 1,398 | 3.28 | 624 | 1.41 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 748 | 1.75 | 264 | .598 |
| Petroleum & Coal Products | | | (d) | (d) |
| Rubber Products | | | (d) | (d) |
| Leather and Products | (d) | (d) | | |
| Stone, Clay & Glass Products | 302 | .71 | 66 | .149 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 2,631 | 6.18 | 401 | .91 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 973 | 2.3 | 731 | 1.65 |
| Machinery | 24,507 | 57.5 | 6,993 | 15.8 |
| Electrical Machinery | 134 | .32 | 313 | .709 |
| Transportation Equipment | 143 | .335 | 21,639 | 49.0 |
| Instruments & Related | | | | |
| Products | 19 | .045 | (d) | |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturers | 157 | .37 | 654 | 1.48 |
| | 42,511 | 100.00% | 44,139 | 100.00% |

Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

Working Force - 104,977

Employment in Industry - 42,511

Percentage of Employment in Industry - 40.5%

(d) - Deleted to avoid giving figures for individual industries.

n. a. - not available.

Source: 1947 Census of Manufacturers, Vol. II.

Table A6-12

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN STATE AND NATION

| | Illinois | | U. S. | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | No. of Em- ployees in Industry | % of Total Manu. Employment | No. of Employees | % of Total Manu. Employment |
| Total | 1,185,000 | | 14,294,000 | |
| Food and Kindred | | | | |
| Products | 138,937 | 11.7 | 1,442,000 | 10 |
| Distilling | 10,160 | .857 | | |
| Tobacco Manufacturers | 808 | .06 | 112,000 | .7 |
| Textile Mill Products | 10,716 | .9 | 1,233,000 | 8.6 |
| Apparel and Related | | | | |
| Products | 60,187 | 5.0 | 1,082,000 | 7.5 |
| Lumber and Products | 12,764 | 1.0 | 636,000 | 4.4 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 29,833 | 2.5 | 322,000 | 2.2 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 38,129 | 2.3 | 450,000 | 3.1 |
| Printing & Publishing | | | | |
| Industries | 91,421 | 7.7 | 715,000 | 5.0 |
| Chemicals & Allied | | | | |
| Products | 46,313 | 8.1 | 632,000 | 4.42 |
| Petroleum & Coal | | | | |
| Products | 17,051 | 1.4 | 212,000 | 1.48 |
| Rubber Products | 5,279 | .445 | 259,000 | 1.81 |
| Leather & Products | 28,729 | 2.4 | 383,000 | 2.67 |
| Stone, Clay, & Glass | | | | |
| Products | 30,705 | 2.5 | 462,000 | 3.23 |
| Machinery | 217,083 | 18.3 | 1,545,000 | 10.8 |
| Electrical Machinery | 128,649 | 10.8 | 801,000 | 5.6 |
| Transportation Equipment | 46,251 | 3.9 | 1,182,000 | 8.26 |
| Instruments & Related | | | | |
| Products | 30,978 | 2.6 | 232,000 | 1.62 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 101,821 | 8.5 | 1,157,000 | 8.09 |
| Fabricated Metal | | | | |
| Products | 116,642 | 9.8 | 971,000 | 6.79 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | |
| Manufacturers | 42,569 | 3.5 | 464,000 | 3.24 |
| Others | 6,087 | .5 | | |

Source 1947 Census of Manufacturers

Table A6-13

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

| No. Employees | Peoria SMA | | State of Ill. | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | No. Establish. | % of Total | No. Est. | % of Total |
| 1-4 | 80 | 28.8 | 4,339 | 27.2 |
| 5-9 | 36 | 12.95 | 2,723 | 17 |
| 10-19 | 46 | 16.5 | 2,534 | 15.8 |
| 20-49 | 46 | 16.5 | 2,877 | 18 |
| 50-99 | 32 | 11.5 | 1,431 | 8.95 |
| 100-249 | 17 | 6.12 | 1,209 | 7.55 |
| 250-499 | 10 | 3.6 | 459 | 2.87 |
| 500-999 | 5 | 1.8 | 255 | 1.6 |
| 1000-2499 | 5 | 1.8 | 118 | .74 |
| 2500 or more | 1 | .36 | 43 | .27 |
| Total | 278 | | 15,988 | |

Source: 1947 Census of Manufacturers.

Note: Pages 571 - 583 reserved for future additions to Appendix.

TABLE A-8

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

| Trade or Occupation | July 1 | July 1, 1953 | Hours per Week |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | 1952 | | |
| | Rate per Hour | Rate per Hour | |
| <u>Journeyman</u> | | | |
| Asbestos workers | \$2.950 | \$3.100 | 40 |
| Boilermakers | 2.875 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Bricklayers | 3.100 | 3.250 | 40 |
| Carpenters | 2.708 | 2.860 | 40 |
| Floor layers | 2.708 | 2.860 | 40 |
| Bridge and wharf | 2.708 | 2.860 | 40 |
| Millwright | 2.708 | 2.860 | 40 |
| Cement Finishers | 2.763 | 2.918 | 40 |
| Electricians (inside wiremen) | 2.800 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Elevator constructors | 2.830 | 3.050 | 40 |
| Engineers-Power equipment operators: | | | |
| Building construction: | | | |
| Heavy equipment: | | | |
| Cranes | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Derricks | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Bulldozers | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Medium equipment: | | | |
| Hoists, 2 drum | 2.475 | 2.725 | 40 |
| Mixers, 27E and larger | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Air compressors (2) | 2.200 | 2.450 | 40 |
| Light equipment: | | | |
| Pumps | 1.980 | 2.230 | 40 |
| Mixers, 3 bag | 1.980 | 2.230 | 40 |
| Hoists, 1 drum | 2.200 | 2.450 | 40 |
| Heavy Construction: | | | |
| Heavy equipment: | | | |
| Cranes | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Scoops | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Bulldozers | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Medium equipment: | | | |
| Paving Mixers | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Motor-patrols | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Pile drivers | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Light equipment: | | | |
| Air compressors | 1.980 | 2.230 | 40 |
| Mixers, 3 bag and under | 1.980 | 2.230 | 40 |

Table A-8 Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

| Trade or Occupation | July 1 | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | 1952 | July 1, 1953 | |
| | Rate per Hour | Rate per Hour | Hours per Week |
| Journeyman--Continued | | | |
| Glaziers | \$2.475 | \$2.600 | 40 |
| Lathers | 2.750 | 2.900 | 40 |
| Machinists | 2.650 | 2.900 | 40 |
| Marble setters | 2.983 | 3.150 | 40 |
| Mosaic and terrazza workers | 2.983 | 3.150 | 40 |
| Painters | 2.425 | 2.525 | 40 |
| Swing stage, spray | 2.675 | 2.775 | 40 |
| Paperhangers | 2.425 | 2.525 | 40 |
| Plasterers | 3.040 | 3.140 | 40 |
| Plumbers | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Rodmen | 2.845 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Roofers, composition | 2.583 | 2.735 | 40 |
| Roofers, slate and tile | 2.583 | 2.735 | 40 |
| Sheet-metal workers | 2.708 | 1/ 2.850 | 40 |
| Sign Painters | 2.500 | 2.675 | 40 |
| Steam fitters | 2.750 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Structural-iron workers | 2.845 | 3.000 | 40 |
| Tile layers | 2.983 | 3.150 | 40 |
| Helpers and Laborers | | | |
| Bricklayers' tenders | 2.020 | 2.175 | 40 |
| Building laborers | 2.020 | 2.175 | 40 |
| Elevator constructor's helpers | 1.980 | 2.130 | 40 |
| Marble setters' helpers | 2.000 | 2.200 | 40 |
| Plasterers' helpers | 2.145 | 2.300 | 40 |
| Mortar mixers | 2.020 | 2.175 | 40 |
| Terrazza workers' helpers | 2.250 | 2.450 | 40 |
| Base-machine operators | 2.250 | 2.450 | 40 |
| Tile Layers' helpers | 2.000 | 2.200 | 40 |

1/ Hourly rate \$2.900 effective October 1, 1953

Source: United States Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-9

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

| Trade or Occupation | July 1 | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | 1952 | July 1, 1953 | |
| | Rate per Hour | Rate per Hour | Hours per Week |
| Book and Job | | | |
| Compositors, hand | \$2.355 | \$2.450 | 40 |
| Electrotypers | 2.580 | 2.580 | 37½ |
| Machine operators | 2.355 | 2.450 | 40 |
| Machine tenders (machinists) | 2.355 | 2.450 | 40 |
| Mailers | 2.442 | 2.552 | 37½ |
| Photoengravers | 2.533 | 2.533 | 37½ |
| Press assistants and feeders: | | | |
| Cylinder | 2.090 | 2.070 | 40 |
| Offset | 1.850 | 1.930 | 40 |
| Platen | 1.815 | 1.885 | 40 |
| Pressmen, cylinder | 2.270 | 2.365 | 40 |
| Pressmen, offset press size to 36 in. | 2.270 | 2.365 | 40 |
| Press size over 36 in. | 2.370 | 2.465 | 40 |
| Pressmen, platen | 2.135 | 2.220 | 40 |
| Stereotypers | 2.771 | 2.860 | 37½ |
| Newspaper | | | |
| Compositors, hand--day work | 2.535 | 2.619 | 38½ |
| Compositors, hand--night work | 2.750 | 2.837 | 38½ |
| Machine operators--day work | 2.535 | 2.619 | 38½ |
| Machine operators--night work | 2.750 | 2.837 | 38½ |
| Machine tenders (machinists) day work | 2.535 | 2.619 | 38½ |
| Machine tenders (machinists) night work | 2.750 | 2.837 | 38½ |
| Mailers--day work | 2.195 | 2.299 | 38-1/3 |
| Mailers--night work | 2.412 | 2.519 | 37½ |
| Photo engravers--day work | 2.625 | 2.900 | 40 |
| Photo engravers--night work | 2.877 | 3.180 | 36½ |
| Pressmen, web presses--day work: | | | |
| Agreement A | 2.600 | 2.619 | 38-1/3 |
| Agreement B | 2.643 | 2.742 | 37½ |
| Pressmen, web presses--night work: | | | |
| Agreement A | 2.862 | 2.882 | 37½ |
| Agreement B | 2.768 | 2.866 | 37½ |
| Pressmen--in-charge--day work: | | | |
| Agreement A | 2.731 | 2.817 | 38 1/3 |
| Agreement B | 2.860 | 2.960 | 37½ |

Table A-9 Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Printing Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS -- Continued
 July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

| Trade or Occupation | July 1, 1952 | July 1, 1953 | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Rate | Rate | Hours |
| | per Hour | Per Hour | per Week |
| Newspaper -- Continued | | | |
| Pressmen-in-charge--night work: | | | |
| Agreement A | \$2.996 | \$3.082 | 37-1/2 |
| Agreement B | 2.993 | 3.092 | 37-1/2 |
| Stereotypers -- day work | 2.594 | 2.677 | 37-1/2 |
| Stereotypers -- night work | 2.977 | 3.089 | 32-1/2 |

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-10

Union Scales of Wages and Hours for Motor Truck Drivers and Helpers

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

| Trade or Occupation | July 1 1952 | July 1, 1953 | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Rate per Hour | Rate per Hour | Hours per Week |
| Acetylene | \$1.650 | \$1.800 | 40 |
| Armored car | 1.450 | 1.550 | 40 |
| Bakery: | | | |
| Cracker and cooky | 1.430 | 1.550 | 48 |
| Yeast | 1.613 | 1.725 | 45 |
| Beer: | | | |
| Agreement A | 1.825 | 1.925 | 40 |
| Helpers | 1.715 | 1.815 | 40 |
| Agreement B | 1.775 | 1.775 | 40 |
| Helpers | 1.650 | 1.650 | 40 |
| Building: | | | |
| Building and Road construction: | | | |
| Concrete-mixer truck, 3 cu. yd. and under ... | 2.050 | 2.150 | 40 |
| Concrete-mixer truck, over 3 cu. yd. | 2.150 | 2.300 | 40 |
| 4-wheel truck, 5 cu. yd. and under | 2.050 | 2.150 | 40 |
| 4-wheel truck, over 5 cu. yd. | 2.050 | 2.150 | 40 |
| 4-wheel service truck | 2.150 | 2.150 | 40 |
| 6-wheel truck, 8 cu. yd. and under | 2.200 | 2.350 | 40 |
| 6-wheel truck, over 8 cu. yd. | 2.300 | 2.450 | 40 |
| Dump truck, 10-16 cu. yd., including tractor truck | 2.650 | 2.800 | 40 |
| Koehrings and sim. dumpsters 10 cu. yds. and under | 2.400 | 2.550 | 40 |
| Carry-all and winch truck | 2.300 | 2.450 | 40 |
| Oil distributor (front and rear) | 2.300 | 2.450 | 40 |
| Tandem and semitrailer | 2.150 | 2.300 | 40 |
| Construction: | | | |
| Frame trucks used for transport purposes | | | |
| Driver | 2.200 | 2.350 | 40 |
| 2-34E Batches or less Batch truck drivers | 2.050 | 2.150 | 40 |
| Over 2-34E drivers | 2.200 | 2.350 | 40 |
| Pole Trailers | 2.350 | 2.500 | 40 |
| Material | 1.550 | 1.700 | 40 |
| Concrete mixer truck | 1.750 | 1.900 | 40 |
| Lumber | 1.550 | 1.700 | 40 |
| Coal | 1.750 | 2.150 | 40 |
| Department store | 1.485 | 1.748 | 44 |
| Helpers | 1.375 | 1.505 | 44 |
| Distillery: | | | |
| Agreement A | 1.925 | 2.025 | 40 |
| Agreement B | 1.805 | 1.845 | 40 |

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-11

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Bakery Trades

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated)

| Trade or Occupation | July 1, 1952 | | | July 1, 1953 | | |
|---|--------------|------|------|--------------|------|-------|
| | Rate | | | Rate | | |
| | per | per | Hour | per | per | Hours |
| | Hour | Hour | | Hour | Hour | Week |
| Bread and cake---Hand shops: | | | | | | |
| Foremen | \$1.490 | 1/ | | \$1.490 | | 48 |
| Ovenmen | 1.365 | I/ | | 1.365 | | 48 |
| Benchmen | 1.302 | I/ | | 1.302 | | 48 |
| Hand icers (women) | .955 | I/ | | .955 | | 48 |
| Bread and cake -- Machine shops: | | | | | | |
| Foremen | 1.850 | // | | 1.930 | | 40 |
| Ovenmen, spongers, oven loaders and dumpers, ingredients men | 1.720 | | | 1.800 | | 40 |
| Benchmen, machine operators, dividermen, molders, roll-machine operators, twisters, bread panners | 1.650 | | | 1.730 | | 40 |
| Shipping clerks | 1.450 | | | 1.530 | | 40 |
| Men workers: | | | | | | |
| Wrapping-machine set-up operators | 1.450 | | | 1.530 | | 40 |
| Bake-shop helpers | 1.330 | | | 1.410 | | 40 |
| Wrapping-machine feeders and take-off men | 1.280 | | | 1.360 | | 40 |
| Wrappers | 1.270 | | | 1.350 | | 40 |
| Hand wrappers (women) | 1.220 | | | 1.300 | | 40 |

1/ Old rate used: Negotiations were under way when data were gathered.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A 10

Union Scales of Wages and Hours for Motortruck Drivers and Helpers

PEORIA, ILLINOIS--Continued
July 1, 1952 and July 1, 1953

(Hours are the same for both years unless other indicated)

| Trade or Occupation | July 1, 1952 | July 1, 1953 | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Rate per Hour | Rate per Hour | Hours per Week |
| Distillery--Continued | | | |
| Agreement B--Continued | | | |
| Helpers | \$1.705 | \$1.745 | 40 |
| Electrical supply | 1.530 | 1.750 | 40 |
| Flour milling | 1.495 | 1.570 | 40 |
| General--Freight: | | | |
| City | 1.670 | 1.780 | 45 |
| Helpers | 1.610 | 1.660 | 45 |
| Grocery: | | | |
| Chain Store | 1.675 | 1.800 | 48 |
| Wholesale | 1.500 | 1.600 | 40 |
| Hardware: | | | |
| Heavy | 1.640 | 1.750 | 40 |
| Ice: | | | |
| Supply | 1.240 | 1.310 | 40 |
| Helpers | 1.190 | 1.260 | 40 |
| Laundry--Linen and towel | 1.450 | 1.530 | 40 |
| Meat--Packing house | 1.650 | 1.690 | 40 |
| Milk | 1.500 | 1.675 | 40 |
| Newspaper | 1.770 | 1.815 | 40 |
| Oil: | | | |
| Agreement A | 1.863 | 1.945 | 40 |
| Agreement B | 1.829 | 1.916 | 40 |
| Agreement C | 1.614 | 1.710 | 40 |
| Agreement D | 1.700 | 1.945 | 40 |
| Paint and Glass | 1.550 | 1.650 | 40 |
| Produce | 1.500 | 1.600 | 40 |
| Railway Express | 1.668 | 1.668 | 40 |
| Part-time drivers | 1.687 | 1.687 | 40 |

1/ 48 hour week on July 1, 1952.

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-12

LABOR TURNOVER RATES AT REPORTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN PEORIA AREA¹

| | <u>April 1949</u> | | <u>April 1950</u> | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Accessions</u> | <u>Separations</u> | <u>Accessions</u> | <u>Separations</u> |
| Manufacturing: | 3.3 | 2.9 | - | - |
| Food | 6.8 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 4.3 |
| Apparel | 2.6 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 4.3 |
| Lumber-wood | 2.0 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 5.5 |
| Paper | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.9 |
| Printing | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Primary metals | 1.6 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 9.7 |
| Machinery | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 1.8 |
| Fabricated metals | - | - | 9.2 | 5.1 |
| Stone-clay-glass | - | - | 2.5 | 5.3 |
| Non-manufacturing | 4.8 | 5.4 | - | - |
| Trade | 4.8 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Service | 6.4 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| Communications | 2.3 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| Public utilities | 1.6 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 0.6 |
| Transportation | - | - | 3.3 | 1.0 |

¹This area includes Peoria and Tazewell Counties.

Source: Illinois Department of Labor

TABLE A13 EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER RATES IN THE DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE AREA
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

| | Estimated Non-Farm Employment | Turnover Rates at Reporting Firms | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | April 1948 ¹ | April 1949 ² | April 1950 ³ | |
| | May 15, 1948 ¹ | Access- sions | Separa- tions | Access- sions | Separa- tions |
| Total | 90,600 | - | - | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Manufacturing | 45,325 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Ordinance | 3,000 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Food | 3,325 | 16.5 | 12.3 | - | - |
| Textiles and apparel | 950 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 7.6 |
| Lumber & Furniture | 1,450 | 4.3 | 6.2 | - | - |
| Paper | 300 | 0.0 | 7.8 | - | - |
| Printing | 1,200 | 4.9 | 5.2 | - | - |
| Chemicals | 175 | 11.1 | 11.1 | - | - |
| Rubber | 1,400 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 6.8 |
| Stone-clay-glass | 400 | 4.8 | 3.2 | - | - |
| Primary metals | 2,800 | 5.1 | 8.2 | - | - |
| Fabricated metals | 750 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 9.3 |
| Non-Electrical Machinery | 27,200 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Electrical Machinery | 875 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 4.5 |
| Transportation Equipment | 625 | 5.1 | 2.4 | - | - |
| Prof. & sc. Instruments | 575 | 1.3 | 21.9 | - | - |
| Misc. Mfg. | 300 | 7.2 | 7.6 | - | - |
| | | | | 34.0 | 17.0 |

¹Includes Mercer and Rock Island Counties, Illinois; and Scott County, Iowa

²Includes Mercer and Rock Island Counties, Illinois only.

³Covers Rock Island County only

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Labor

TABLE A14 EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER RATES IN THE DAVENPORT-ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE AREA (cont'd.)
NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

| | Estimated Non-farm Employment | Turnover Rates at Reporting Firms | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | April 1948 ¹ | | April 1949 ² | | April 1950 ³ | |
| | | Accessions | Separations | Accessions | Separations | Accessions | Separations |
| Non-Manufacturing | 45,275 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Mining | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 5,500 | 38.0 | 26.9 | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation | 5,150 | 6.6 | 6.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Communications | 1,025 | 2.7 | 3.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Public Utilities | 1,000 | 14.0 | 5.1 | - | - | - | - |
| Trade | 16,800 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 |
| Finance-Insurance | 2,500 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | - | - |
| Service | 11,300 | 17.6 | 17.8 | - | - | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Government | 1,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹Includes Mercer and Rock Island Counties, Illinois; and Scott County, Iowa

²Includes Mercer and Rock Island Counties, Illinois only

³Covers Rock Island County only

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Labor

TABLE I - A16 - 1

GENERAL REVENUE - CITY OF PEORIA

By Source

In Thousands of Dollars

| <u>Year</u> | <u>City & State</u> | <u>Tax Revenue</u> | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | <u>Total General Revenue</u> | <u>Property Tax Revenue</u> | <u>Sales & Gross Receipts</u> | <u>Licenses & Other Tax</u> |
| 1943 | Peoria, Illinois | 2,182 | 1,637 | 18 | 237 |
| 1952 | | 4,611 | 2,529 | 155 | 475 |
| | % of change | 211 | 155 | 1,160 | 200 |
| 1943 | Evansville, Indiana | 1,989 | 1,144 | -- | 141 |
| 1952 | | 4,328 | 2,620 | -- | 226 |
| | % of change | 217 | 229 | | 160 |
| 1943 | South Bend, Indiana | 1,688 | 1,235 | -- | 27 |
| 1952 | | 4,473 | 3,360 | -- | 126 |
| | % of change | 265 | 273 | | 467 |
| 1943 | Des Moines, Iowa | 3,591 | 2,671 | 20 | 230 |
| 1952 | | 7,705 | 4,907 | 206 | 587 |
| | % of change | 215 | 184 | 1,030 | 255 |
| 1943 | Davenport, Iowa | 1,307 | 1,051 | -- | 86 |
| 1952 | | 3,294 | 1,980 | -- | 319 |
| | % of change | 252 | 189 | | 371 |
| 1943 | Rockford, Illinois | 1,303 | 803 | 10 | 113 |
| 1952 | | 3,387 | 1,646 | 130 | 694 |
| | % of change | 260 | 205 | 1,300 | 613 |

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances, 1943-1952.

TABLE A15 EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER RATES IN THE ROCKFORD LABOR MARKET AREA¹
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

| | Estimated Non-farm | | | Turnover Rates at Reporting Firms | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Employment | | | April 1949 | | April 1950 | |
| | May 15, 1948 | May 15, 1949 | May 15, 1950 | Access- sions | Separa- tions | Access- sions | Separa- tions |
| Total | 66,350 | 64,250 | 62,350 | 2.0 | 3.8 | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 37,425 | 36,225 | 37,475 | 2.0 | 3.7 | - | - |
| Ordnance | - | 25 | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Food | - | 900 | 975 | 2.4 | 30.5 | - | - |
| Textiles-apparel | 1,300 | 1,525 | 1,450 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Lumber and wood | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| products | - | 125 | 125 | - | - | - | - |
| Furniture & fixtures | 2,300 | 1,800 | 2,575 | 5.9 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 13.9 |
| Paper | - | 350 | 350 | 3.3 | 1.6 | - | - |
| Printing | - | 600 | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Leather | - | 150 | 150 | - | - | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| Stone-clay-glass | - | 200 | 150 | - | - | - | - |
| Primary metals | 2,150 | 1,600 | 1,525 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 3.6 |
| Fabricated metals | 10,925 | 9,875 | 12,000 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 7.0 | 4.0 |
| Non-electrical | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Machinery | 14,500 | 15,950 | 14,100 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| Electrical Mfg. | - | - | 300 | - | - | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Transportation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Equipment | - | 1,700 | 1,600 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 3.0 |
| Prof. & sc. instruments- | - | 500 | 400 | 0.8 | 1.5 | - | - |
| Misc. Mfg. | - | 925 | 1,275 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| All other Mfg. | 6,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹This area includes all of Winnebago County

Source: Illinois Department of Labor

TABLE I - A16-1 (Continued)

Tax Revenue

| <u>Total Tax Revenue</u> | <u>Inter- Govern- mental</u> | <u>Current Charges</u> | <u>Special Assess- ment</u> | <u>Other</u> | <u>Total Charges & Misc.</u> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1,892 | 114 | 32 | 115 | 29 | 176 |
| 3,159 | 531 | 202 | 605 | 114 | 921 |
| 167 | 465 | 630 | 527 | 393 | 523 |
| 1,285 | 387 | 258 | 55 | 4 | 317 |
| 2,846 | 752 | 682 | 12 | 36 | 730 |
| 222 | 194 | 264 | 222 | 900 | 230 |
| 1,262 | 283 | 44 | 56 | 43 | 143 |
| 3,486 | 614 | 59 | 276 | 38 | 373 |
| 276 | 217 | 134 | 494 | 88 | 260 |
| 2,921 | 17 | 452 | 121 | 80 | 653 |
| 5,700 | 834 | 585 | 259 | 327 | 1,171 |
| 195 | 4,900 | 129 | 214 | 410 | 180 |
| 1,137 | -- | 94 | 63 | 13 | 170 |
| 2,299 | 337 | 241 | 224 | 193 | 658 |
| 202 | -- | 257 | 355 | 1,485 | 387 |
| 926 | 30 | 148 | -- | 199 | 347 |
| 2,470 | 523 | 250 | -- | 144 | 394 |
| 266 | 1,740 | 170 | -- | 72 | 113 |

TABLE A-16 -2

GENERAL REVENUE

Per Capita Amounts

| <u>Year</u> | <u>City & State</u> | <u>Total General Revenue</u> | <u>Total Tax</u> | <u>Property Only</u> | <u>Inter- govern- mental Revenue</u> | <u>Misc.</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1952 | Peoria, Illinois | \$41.22 | \$28.24 | \$22.61 | \$ 4.75 | \$8.23 |
| 1952 | Evansville, Indiana | 33.65 | 22.12 | 20.37 | 5.85 | 5.67 |
| 1952 | South Bend, Indiana | 38.59 | 30.07 | 28.99 | 5.30 | 3.22 |
| 1952 | Des Moines, Iowa | 43.30 | 32.03 | 27.57 | 4.69 | 6.58 |
| 1952 | Davenport, Iowa | 44.19 | 30.84 | 26.56 | 4.52 | 8.83 |
| 1952 | Rockford, Illinois | 36.44 | 26.58 | 17.71 | 5.63 | 4.24 |

National Per Capita Averages

| | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1952 | For all U.S. cities | 84.84 | 55.88 | 41.64 | 16.70 | 12.27 |
| 1952 | Cities 100,000 to 250,000 | 68.73 | 46.50 | 38.49 | 12.68 | 9.55 |

Source: Bureau of Census, Compendium of City Government
Finances in 1952, TABLE 24.

TABLE A16 EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER RATES IN THE ROCKFORD LABOR MARKET AREA (cont'd.)¹
NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

| | Estimated Non-farm | | | Turnover Rates at Reporting Firms | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Employment | | | April 1949 | | April 1950 | |
| | May 15, 1948 | May 15, 1949 | May 15, 1950 | Access- ions | Separa- tions | Access- ions | Separa- tions |
| Non-Manufacturing | 28,925 | 26,775 | 24,875 | 2.7 | 3.6 | - | - |
| Mining | - | 100 | 125 | - | - | - | - |
| Construction | 3,650 | 3,450 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - |
| Transportation | - | 1,150 | 1,150 | - | - | - | - |
| Communications | - | 700 | 650 | - | - | - | - |
| Public Utilities | - | 600 | 550 | - | - | - | - |
| Trade | 12,200 | 10,225 | 10,000 | 2.3 | 3.5 | - | - |
| Finance-Insurance | - | 1,750 | 1,850 | - | - | - | - |
| Service | 7,200 | 7,200 | 6,900 | 4.0 | 4.0 | - | - |
| Government | - | 1,600 | 1,400 | - | - | - | - |
| All other | 5,875 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹Totals area includes all of Winnebago County

SOURCE: Illinois Department of Labor

TABLE A 16 - 3

Income Estimate for 1954-1955

City of Peoria

(As of June 30, 1954)

| <u>Sources</u> | <u>Estimate-1954</u> | <u>Estimate-1955</u> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Property Tax | \$ 1,448,100.81 | \$1,448,100.81 |
| 2. Other Sources: | | |
| (a) Taxi cabs | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| (b) Street Openings | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| (c) Parking meters | 110,000.00 | 125,000.00 |
| (d) Liquor | 142,000.00 | 142,000.00 |
| (e) Amusements | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| (f) Merchandising | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
| (g) Professional | 4,500.00 | 4,500.00 |
| (h) Building | 26,000.00 | 26,000.00 |
| (i) Smoke abatement | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| (j) Fines | 110,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| (k) Rents | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| (l) Wharfage fees | 15,000.00 | 8,000.00 |
| (m) Miscellaneous | 35,000.00 | 20,000.00 |
| (n) 2% Collection | 140,000.00 | 140,000.00 |
| (o) Utility franchises | 96,000.00 | 96,000.00 |
| (p) Dog licenses | 1,375.00 | 1,375.00 |
| (q) Sale of property | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| (r) 2% Special Assessmentw | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| (s) Taxes on Foreign Fire Ins. | 36,000.00 | 36,000.00 |
| (t) Parking lot | 21,000.00 | 21,000.00 |
| (u) M. F. T. | 90,000.00 | 90,000.00 |
| (v) State of Illinois | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
| (w) Cigarette Taxes | 100,000.00 | 120,000.00 |
| (x) Motor Vehicle Taxes | 180,000.00 | 185,000.00 |
| (y) Bal. Capital Expend. | 13,000.00 | |
| (z) Shelter Rents | | 5,000.00 |
| Total Other Sources | \$1,205,375.00 | \$1,225,375.00 |
| Grand Total | \$2,653,475.81 | \$2,673,475.81 |

Source: Manager's Recast of 1954 Budget, June 7, 1954.

TABLE A16 - 4

GENERAL EXPENDITURE - CITY OF PEORIA
By Function
In Thousands of Dollars

| YEAR | CITY & STATE | TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURE | | POLICE | FIRE | HIGHWAY | | SANITATION | |
|------|------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | | Less Capital | | | | Less Capital | | Less Capital | |
| | | Total | Outlay | | | Total | Outlay | Total | Outlay |
| 1943 | Peoria, Ill. | 1,556 | | 306 | 363 | 209 | | 196 | |
| 1952 | | 4,083 | 3,778 | 690 | 708 | 640 | 481 | 281 | 280 |
| | % of change | 263 | | 226 | 194 | 307 | | 144 | |
| 1943 | Evansville, Ind. | 1,582 | | 371 | 371 | 269 | | 113 | |
| 1952 | | 3,409 | 3,238 | 737 | 791 | 510 | 497 | 194 | 188 |
| | % of change | 302 | | 199 | 213 | 190 | | 172 | |
| 1943 | South Bend, Ind. | 1,126 | | 286 | 331 | 249 | | 48 | |
| 1952 | | 3,671 | 3,415 | 734 | 947 | 871 | 699 | 186 | 186 |
| | % of change | 326 | | 256 | 287 | 350 | | 388 | |
| 1943 | Des Moines, Iowa | 2,706 | | 369 | 451 | 578 | | 341 | |
| 1952 | | 7,325 | 6,033 | 811 | 985 | 1,903 | 1,477 | 817 | 762 |
| | % of change | 270 | | 220 | 218 | 330 | | 240 | |
| 1943 | Davenport, Iowa | 984 | | 158 | 214 | 180 | | 100 | |
| 1952 | | 3,225 | 2,199 | 338 | 411 | 487 | 229 | 390 | 354 |
| | % of change | 329 | | 204 | 193 | 270 | | 390 | |
| 1943 | Rockford, Ill. | 1,326 | | 242 | 244 | 272 | | 65 | |
| 1952 | | 2,881 | 2,724 | 502 | 458 | 324 | 324 | 425 | 378 |
| | % of change | 217 | | 208 | 188 | 120 | | 655 | |

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances, 1943-52.

TABLE A16-4 (Continued)

| <u>PUBLIC WELFARE</u> | | <u>LIBRARIES</u> | <u>TOTAL HEALTH & HOSPITAL</u> | <u>RECREATION</u> | <u>GENERAL CONTROL</u> | <u>PUBLIC BUILDINGS</u> | <u>INT. DEBT</u> | <u>OTHER EXPEND.</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Less Capital | | | | Less Capital | | Less Capital | | |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>Outlay</u> | | | <u>Total</u> | <u>Outlay</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Outlay</u> | |
| -- | | 86 | 218 | 24 | | 122 | | 13 |
| -- | -- | 315 | 410 | 170 | | 155 | 36 | 516 |
| | | 367 | 188 | 710 | | 127 | 34 | 398 |
| -- | | | | | | | | |
| -- | | 9 | 67 | 182 | | 89 | | 91 |
| -- | -- | -- | 212 | 274 | 266 | 279 | 84 | 188 |
| | | | 317 | 150 | | 313 | 84 | 267 |
| -- | | -- | 72 | -- | | 103 | | 31 |
| -- | -- | -- | 98 | 323 | 314 | 137 | -- | 313 |
| | | | 136 | | | 133 | | 1,010 |
| -- | | 124 | 54 | 167 | | 320 | | 241 |
| -- | -- | 316 | 137 | 425 | 393 | 345 | 86 | 1,370 |
| | | 255 | 254 | 255 | | 108 | 81 | 570 |
| -- | | | | | | | | |
| -- | | 46 | 17 | 137 | | 95 | | 27 |
| -- | -- | 92 | 38 | 304 | 298 | 203 | 144 | 750 |
| | | 200 | 223 | 222 | | 213 | 37 | 2,780 |
| 139 | | 70 | 36 | 139 | | 97 | | 17 |
| -- | -- | 205 | 382 | -- | -- | 170 | 48 | 342 |
| | | 293 | 1,060 | | | 175 | 48 | 2,010 |

TABLE A 16-5

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PURPOSES

CITY OF PEORIA

By Character & Object, In Thousands of Dollars

| <u>Year</u> | <u>City & State</u> | <u>Total Expenditure</u> | <u>Current Operation</u> | <u>Capital Outlay</u> | |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | <u>Total</u> | <u>Construction</u> |
| 1943 | Peoria, Illinois | 2,062 | 1,556 | 203 | |
| 1952 | | 4,193 | 3,616 | 305 | 232 |
| | % of change | 203 | 232 | 149 | |
| 1943 | Evansville, Indiana | | | | |
| 1952 | | 4,444 | 3,781 | 225 | 16 |
| | % of change | | | | |
| 1943 | South Bend, Indiana | 1,463 | 1,126 | 12 | |
| 1952 | | 4,904 | 3,955 | 574 | 214 |
| | % of change | 336 | 352 | 4,770 | |
| 1943 | Des Moines, Iowa | 3,606 | 2,706 | 85 | |
| 1952 | | 9,031 | 6,836 | 1,636 | 461 |
| | % of change | 250 | 252 | 1,930 | |
| 1943 | Davenport, Iowa | 1,233 | 984 | 19 | |
| 1952 | | 3,329 | 2,131 | 1,026 | 999 |
| | % of change | 270 | 217 | 5,400 | |
| 1943 | Rockford, Illinois | 1,550 | 1,326 | 224 | |
| 1952 | | 3,794 | 3,246 | 324 | 143 |
| | % of change | 245 | 245 | 224 | |

SOURCES. Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances, 1943-52.

TABLE A 16-5 (Continued)

| <u>Capital Outlay</u> | | <u>Inter- Governmental Expenditures</u> | <u>Assistance and Subsidies</u> | <u>Int. on Debt</u> | <u>Retirement Benefits & Repayments</u> | <u>Total Personal Services</u> |
|---|------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| <u>Land & Existing Structures</u> | <u>Equipment</u> | | | | | |
| 1 | 72 | --- | --- | 162 | 110 | 2,295 |
| --- | 209 | --- | --- | 153 | 285 | 2,251 |
| --- | 360 | --- | --- | 72 | 303 | 3,309 |
| 711 | 464 | --- | --- | 249 | 310 | 4,800 |
| --- | 27 | --- | --- | 68 | 104 | 1,669 |
| --- | 181 | --- | --- | 28 | 196 | 2,060 |

TABLE A 16-6 (Continued)

| <u>Fire</u> | <u>Highways</u> | <u>Sanitation</u> | <u>Health & Hospital Own</u> | <u>Health & Hospital Others</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|---|
| \$ 6.33 | \$5.72 | \$ 2.51 | \$ 2.10 | \$ 1.56 |
| 6.15 | 3.96 | 1.51 | ---- | 1.65 |
| 8.17 | 7.51 | 1.60 | ---- | .85 |
| 5.53 | 10.69 | 4.59 | ---- | .77 |
| 5.51 | 6.53 | 5.23 | ---- | .51 |
| 4.93 | 3.49 | 4.57 | 3.18 | .93 |
| 6.57 | 9.48 | 8.62 | 5.12 | 2.20 |
| 6.81 | 8.70 | 7.33 | 2.72 | 1.65 |

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances
in 1952, TABLE 24.

TABLE A 16 - 6

GENERAL EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION

Per Capita Amounts

| <u>Year</u> | <u>City & State</u> | <u>Total General Expenditure</u> | <u>Expenditure Total, Except Capital Outlay</u> | <u>Police</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| 1952 | Peoria, Illinois | \$36.50 | \$ 33.78 | \$ 6.17 |
| 1952 | Evansville, Indiana | 26.50 | 25.17 | 5.73 |
| 1952 | South Bend, Indiana | 31.67 | 29.46 | 6.33 |
| 1952 | Des Moines, Iowa | 41.16 | 33.90 | 4.56 |
| 1952 | Davenport, Iowa | 43.26 | 29.50 | 4.53 |
| 1952 | Rockford, Illinois | 31.00 | 29.31 | 5.40 |

National Per Capita Costs

| | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-------|----------|------|
| 1952 | For All U.S. Cities | 83.68 | -- -- -- | 8.68 |
| 1952 | Cities (100,000-250,000) | 70.01 | -- -- -- | 7.11 |

TABLE A 16 - 7

PEORIA

City Expenditure Statement

For January 1, 1954 to June 30, 1954

| <u>Names</u> | <u>Expenditure to date 1953</u> | <u>Expenditure to date 1954</u> | <u>Budget 1954</u> | <u>Unexpended Balance to date - 1954</u> |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|--|
| 1. Elective Offices | \$37,585.91 | \$35,252.12 | \$68,900.00 | \$33,647.88 |
| 2. Boards and Commissions | 34,147.29 | 13,999.84 | 38,146.00 | 24,146.16 |
| 3. Miscellaneous | 22,785.04 | 27,498.55 | 43,500.00 | 16,001.45 |
| 4. Administration | 36,774.19 | 40,183.25 | 91,386.80 | 51,203.55 |
| 5. Police | 330,521.79 | 325,779.71 | 737,197.00 | 411,417.29 |
| 6. Fire | 333,105.82 | 320,754.98 | 800,978.39 | 480,223.41 |
| 7. Civilian Defense | ----- | 1,983.40 | 3,235.00 | 1,251.60 |
| 8. Streets | 226,038.75 | 188,598.73 | 539,453.90 | 350,855.17 |
| 9. Sewer | 19,605.55 | 20,158.12 | 46,359.60 | 26,201.48 |
| 10. Traffic Engineering | 36,673.44 | 76,958.66 | 138,450.12 | 61,491.46 |
| 11. Engineering | 23,245.43 | 25,671.45 | 65,839.00 | 40,167.55 |
| 12. Building Inspection | 37,461.84 | 38,912.01 | 80,030.00 | 41,117.99 |

SOURCE: Audit and Financial Statement of City of Peoria, June 1954.

TABLE A 16-8

DEBT STRUCTURE
City of Peoria
In Thousands of Dollars

| <u>Year</u> | <u>City & State</u> | <u>Total Debt</u> | <u>Total Long- Term Debt</u> | <u>Portion Full Faith & Credit</u> | <u>Portion Non- Guaranteed</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| 1943 | Peoria, Illinois | 1,115 | 865 | | |
| 1952 | | 2,453 | 1,867 | 1,499 | 368 |
| | % of change | 220 | 216 | | |
| 1943 | Evansville, Indiana | 1,909 | 1,909 | | |
| 1952 | | 7,366 | 7,366 | 1,182 | 6,184 |
| | % of change | 387 | 386 | | |
| 1943 | South Bend, Indiana | 2,945 | 2,945 | | |
| 1952 | | 3,082 | 3,082 | 2,152 | 930 |
| | % of change | 105 | 105 | | |
| 1943 | Des Moines, Iowa | 8,461 | 8,461 | | |
| 1952 | | 11,195 | 11,195 | 9,268 | 1,927 |
| | % of change | 132 | 132 | | |
| 1943 | Davenport, Iowa | 2,384 | 2,384 | | |
| 1952 | | 4,017 | 3,823 | 3,556 | 267 |
| | % of change | 169 | 167 | | |
| 1943 | Rockford, Illinois | 815 | 415 | | |
| 1952 | | 2,264 | 1,056 | 820 | 236 |
| | % of change | 277 | 254 | | |

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finance,
 1943-52.

TABLE A 16-8 (Continued)

| <u>Short Term Debt</u> | <u>Net Long Term</u> | <u>Offsets To Long Term Debt</u> | <u>Long Term Original Issues</u> | <u>Refunded Long Term</u> | <u>Long Term Retirement Through Redemption</u> | <u>Retirement Through Refunding</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 250 | 812 | 53 | | | 124 | -- |
| 586 | 1,821 | 46 | 141 | -- | 466 | -- |
| 235 | 225 | 87 | | | 376 | |
| | 1,800 | 109 | -- | | 112 | |
| -- | 7,237 | 129 | 2 | | 253 | -- |
| | 400 | 119 | | | 227 | |
| | 2,726 | 219 | -- | -- | 505 | -- |
| -- | 3,060 | 22 | -- | -- | 442 | -- |
| | 112 | 10 | | | 87 | |
| | 8,375 | 86 | 614 | -- | 691 | 604 |
| -- | 10,378 | 817 | 4,105 | -- | 1,247 | -- |
| | 124 | 950 | | | 180 | |
| | 2,262 | 122 | | | | |
| 194 | 3,757 | 66 | 1,001 | 245 | 415 | 245 |
| | 166 | 54 | | | | |
| 400 | 377 | 38 | | | | |
| 1,208 | 1,056 | -- | -- | -- | 101 | -- |
| 302 | 280 | | | | | |

TABLE A 10 - 9

DEBT STRUCTURE
Per Capita Amounts

| <u>Year</u> | <u>City and State</u> | <u>Net Long Term Debt</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1952 | Peoria, Illinois | \$ 16 28 | \$ 21 43 |
| 1952 | Evansville, Indiana | 56 26 | 57 26 |
| 1952 | South Bend, Indiana | 26 40 | 26 59 |
| 1952 | Des Moines, Iowa | 55 31 | 62 91 |
| 1952 | Davenport, Iowa | 50 41 | 53 55 |
| 1952 | Rockford, Illinois | 11 30 | 24 36 |

National Per Capita Averages

| | | | |
|------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1952 | For All U.S. Cities | 138 81 | 70 90 |
| 1952 | Cities 100,000 to 250,000 | 103 85 | 31 70 |

Source: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government
Finances in 1952, TABLE 24

TABLE A 16 - 10

CITY OF PEORIA
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Operating Funds* 1948-1953

| | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Income | \$1,696,865.57 | \$1,650,798.72 | \$1,829,790.85 |
| Expenditures | <u>1,697,381.02</u> | <u>1,785,331.23</u> | <u>1,880,497.71</u> |
| Balance | (\$ 515.45) | (\$ 134,532.51) | (\$ 50,706.86) |

() Indicates deficit.

* Includes Corporate, Street and Bridge, Fire Protection, Police Protection, Motor Vehicle Tax and Capital Expenditures Funds.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
as of December 31
Operating Funds*

| | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>ASSETS:</u> | | | |
| Cash on Hand | \$ 61,852.67 | \$ 84,668.82 | \$ 99,881.16 |
| Taxes Receivable | 1,074,783.50 | 1,084,589.64 | 1,145,680.81 |
| Other Receivables | <u>314.73</u> | <u>314.73</u> | <u>314.73</u> |
| Total Assets | <u>\$1,136,950.90</u> | <u>\$1,169,573.19</u> | <u>\$1,245,876.70</u> |
| <u>LIABILITIES:</u> | | | |
| Accounts Payable | \$ 71,643.98 | \$ 169,506.05 | \$ 184,451.32 |
| Tax Warrants Payable | 145,000.00 | 205,000.00 | 255,000.00 |
| Accrued Interest | 1,583.02 | 1,069.61 | 2,043.54 |
| Surplus | <u>918,723.90</u> | <u>793,997.53</u> | <u>804,381.84</u> |
| Total Liabilities plus Surplus | <u>\$1,136,950.90</u> | <u>\$1,169,573.19</u> | <u>\$1,245,876.70</u> |

*Includes Corporate, Street and Bridge, Fire Protection, Police Protection, Motor Vehicle Tax and Capital Expenditures Funds.

SOURCE: Audit: Financial Statement of City of Peoria, 1948-1954

| <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| \$1,890,151.03 | \$2,296,111.15 | \$2,474,639.00 |
| <u>2,006,734.21</u> | <u>2,326,207.61</u> | <u>2,467,365.64</u> |
| (\$ 116,583.18) | (\$ 30,906.46) | \$ 7,273.36 |

| <u>1951</u> | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| \$ 109,215.60 | \$ 195,577.18 | \$ 242,879.17 |
| 1,325,193.56 | 1,383,662.56 | 1,395,791.39 |
| <u>314.73</u> | <u>4,314.73</u> | <u>4,314.73</u> |
| \$1,434,723.89 | \$1,583,554.47 | \$1,642,985.29 |
| <u><u> </u></u> | <u><u> </u></u> | <u><u> </u></u> |
| \$ 269,347.28 | 228,804.64 | 117,500.20 |
| 295,000.00 | 450,000.00 | 270,000.00 |
| 3,061.35 | 3,354.10 | 3,354.10 |
| <u>867,315.26</u> | <u>901,395.73</u> | <u>1,252,130.99</u> |
| \$1,434,723.89 | \$1,583,554.47 | \$1,642,985.29 |
| <u><u> </u></u> | <u><u> </u></u> | <u><u> </u></u> |

TABLE A 16 - 11

DIVISION OF PEORIA'S
PROPERTY TAX DOLLAR

| <u>Taxing Body</u> | <u>Rate</u> | <u>Proportion</u> | <u>Amount</u> |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| City (under Council) | .4952 | 23.6% | \$1,988,000.00 |
| City (Admin. Boards) | .1818 | 8.7% | 730,000.00 |
| School District | .9750 | 46.4% | 3,914,000.00 |
| Town of City of Peoria | .0950 | 4.5% | 381,000.00 |
| County of Peoria | .1490 | 7.1% | 598,000.00 |
| Sanitary District | .0630 | 3.0% | 253,000.00 |
| Park District | .1160 | 5.5% | 466,000.00 |
| Airport | <u>.0250</u> | <u>1.2%</u> | <u>100,000.00</u> |
| TOTAL | 2.1000 | 100.0% | \$8,430,000.00 |

Source: Bureau of the Census, Compendium of City Government Finances, 1952.

TABLE A 16 - 12

BUDGET FOR CITY OF PEKIN

| <u>SUMMARY BY FUNDS</u> | <u>Amount Appropriated</u> | <u>Amount Levied</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| For Civil Defense | \$ 5,465.00 | \$ 5,465.00 |
| Fire Protection | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Hospital | 14,000.00 | 14,000.00 |
| Band | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Library | 29,650.00 | 29,650.00 |
| Public Benefit | 24,000.00 | 15,000.00 |
| Fire Pension | 4,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Police Pension | 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 |
| General | 428,935.00 | 234,185.00 |
| Sewage Disposal Operation | 19,800.00 | 19,800.00 |
| Garbage Disposal | 63,850.00 | 63,850.00 |
| Municipal Retirement | 18,000.00 | 18,000.00 |
| Bond and Interest | <u>30,150.00</u> | <u>30,150.00</u> |
| TOTALS | \$669,050.00 | \$465,300.00 |

SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENTS

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Department of Public Affairs | \$276,890.00 | \$261,890.00 |
| Department of Accounts and Finances .. | 27,310.00 | 27,310.00 |
| Department of Public Health and Safety | 86,050.00 | 86,050.00 |
| Department of Streets and Public Improvements | 66,200.00 | 27,200.00 |
| Department of Public Property | 182,450.00 | 32,700.00 |
| Bond and Interest Fund | <u>30,150.00</u> | <u>30,150.00</u> |
| TOTALS | \$669,050.00 | \$465,300.00 |

SECTION 2. That the said City Clerk of said City of Pekin is hereby directed and ordered to file a certified copy of this Ordinance with the County Clerk of Tazewell County, Illinois, on or before the second Tuesday of September, A. D. 1953.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval according to law.

PASSED in due form of law by the Council of the City of Pekin, Illinois, at its regular meeting held on the 31st day of August A. D. 1953.

J. Norman Shade, Mayor

Source: City of Pekin, Ordinance 647

TABLE A 16 - 13

EAST PEORIA BUDGET

1954

| | <u>Appropriation</u> | <u>Levy</u> |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| Public Affairs (Includes Police) | \$ 84,973.00 | \$ 70,770.00 |
| Accounts and Finance | 52,077.00 | 44,725.00 |
| Health (Garbage & Fire)..... | 67,815.00 | 58,580.00 |
| Department of Streets and Public Improvements..... | 102,690.00 | 44,690.00 |
| Public Property (Water, Sewer, and Buildings)..< | <u>155,728.00</u> | <u>19,150.00</u> |
| TOTAL | \$477,814.00 | \$252,425.00 |

Source: City Clerk, East Peoria

Distribution of East Peoria Tax Dollar

| | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Per Cent of Total</u> |
|----------|---------------|------------------------------|
| City | \$135,000.00 | 12.00 |
| County | 81,000.00 | 7.00 |
| Township | 111,627.00 | 9.50 |
| Sanitary | 37,580.00 | 3.20 |
| Park | 26,367.00 | 2.26 |
| Schools | 757,789.00 | 65.00 |
| Library | 12,862.00 | 1.10 |
| Misc. | 2,236.00 | .19 |

Source: City Clerk, East Peoria

TABLE A - 1 -

SUMMARY OF BUDGET
FOR PEORIA COUNTY FOR 1964

| <u>Function</u> | <u>Appropriation</u> | <u>Fund</u> |
|--|----------------------|--------------|
| (a) Courts, Circuit, County & Probate | \$ 97,100 00 | \$ 40,730 00 |
| (b) Judicial Costs and Liabilities | | |
| Incurred in Judicial Proceedings | 5,030 00 | 4,890 00 |
| (c) County Officers' Fees and Expenses | 135,160 00 | None |
| (d) County Zoning | 14,280 00 | 11,280 00 |
| (e) Public Buildings - Court House | 70,465 00 | 58,200 00 |
| (f) Public Buildings - Jail | 17,300 00 | 10,550 00 |
| (g) Dieting Prisoners - Committed to County Jail | 14,790 00 | 11,940 00 |
| (h) Education | 7,300 00 | 13,540 00 |
| i. Correctional Buildings and Expenses | 15,020 00 | 12,900 00 |
| (j) Elections | 107,152 00 | 95,940 00 |
| (k) Boyette TB Eradication | 10,610 00 | 6,710 00 |
| (l) Miscellaneous Costs | 25,300 00 | 15,300 00 |
| (m) Care of Dependent Children and Expenses | | |
| Claims of Charitable Institutions | 94,775 00 | 12,600 00 |
| (n) Board of Supervisors | 33,250 00 | 30,000 00 |
| (o) Mines and Mining | 3,600 00 | 3,600 00 |
| (p) Street Names and Numberings | 3,500 00 | 3,500 00 |
| (q) State's Attorney | 55,100 00 | 52,100 00 |
| (r) Board of Pensions | 9,250 00 | 8,250 00 |
| (s) County Auditor | 9,660 00 | 9,660 00 |
| General County Fund | 737,132.50 | 445,500 00 |
| (t) County Officers' Legal Paid Office | | |
| Books & Record Books - Office | | |
| Supplies, Stationery, and | | |
| Expenses | 88,200 00 | None |
| (u) Detention Home | 38,400 00 | 38,400 00 |
| (v) Veteran Assistance Commission | 25,000 00 | 25,000 00 |
| (w) County Nursing Home | 255,894.88 | |
| (x) County Highway Fund | 270,000 00 | 140,000 00 |
| (y) County Bridge Fund | 75,000 00 | 40,000 00 |
| (z) Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund | 45,000 00 | 25,000 00 |

Source: County Clerk

TABLE A 16 - 15
BUDGET FOR TAZEWELL COUNTY
1954

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| General Fund..... | \$ 594,225.00 |
| T. B. Sanitorium Fund..... | 111,000.00 |
| County Highway Fund..... | 142,200.00 |
| County Aid to Townships for Bridge Construction | <u>170,000.00</u> |
| TOTAL | \$1,060,925.00 |

Source: County Clerk

TABLE A 16 - 16

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND
FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION

| | City Class | Total Class Point Deficiency | Class of Fire Department | Total Point Deficiency for Fire Dept. |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Peoria, Illinois | 4 | 1,759 | 5 | 661 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 4 | 1,759 | 5 | 641 |
| Davenport, Iowa | 3 | 1,450 | 4 | 3 |
| Evansville, Indiana | 3 | 1,343 | 3 | 41 |
| Rockford, Illinois | 4 | 1,675 | 4 | 510 |
| South Bend, Indiana | 3 | 1,483 | 4 | 534 |

Source: The Municipal Year Book, 1954, Table XV, p. 394 ff

Table A-17

AF OF L UNIONS IN PEORIA AREA

| <u>Craft</u> | <u>Local Number</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Asbestos Workers | 17 |
| Barbers | 44 |
| Barbers | 399 |
| Barbers | 371 |
| Bakers | 145 |
| Bartenders | 818 |
| Bartenders | 286 |
| Blacksmiths (Railroads) | * |
| Boilermakers (Railroads) | * |
| Boilermakers | 60 |
| Boilermakers | 158 |
| Brewery Workers | 77 |
| Bricklayers | 18 |
| Bricklayers | 3 |
| Bricklayers | 28 |
| Brick & Clay Workers | 421 |
| Bridge & Iron Workers | 514 |
| Butcher Workmen | 566 |
| Carpenters | 183 |
| Carpenters | 255 |
| Carpenters | 2063 |
| Carpenters | 644 |
| Carpenters | 1525 |
| Carpenters District Council | |
| I C W U | 355 |
| Cleaning & Dyehouse Workers | 37 |
| Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses | 327 |
| Coopers | 64 |
| Coopers | 77 |
| Distillery Workers | 4 |
| Distillery Workers | 15 |
| Distillery Workers | 55 |
| I B E W | 702 |
| I B E W | 399 |
| I B E W | B-1361 |
| I B E W | 1306 |
| I B E W (Railroads) | * |
| Electricians | 34 |
| Electricians | 51 |
| Elevators Constructors | 55 |
| Engineers | 8 |
| Engineers Operating | 649 |
| Engineers Radio Broadcast | 1292 |
| Federal Labor Union | 20974 |
| Fire Fighters | 544 |
| Fire Fighters | 524 |
| *System Federation No. 6 | |

Table A-17 (cont'd)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Firemen & Oilers | 148 |
| Firemen & Oilers (Railroads) | 526 |
| Firemen & Oilers (Railroads) | * |
| Firemen & Oilers | 8 |
| Ladies Garment Workers | 505 |
| Ladies Garment Workers | 113 |
| United Garment Workers | 146 |
| Glaziers | 1164 |
| Glove Workers | 146 |
| Grain Elevators Workers | 209 |
| Grain Millers | 56 |
| Grain Millers | 67 |
| Hod Carriers | 641 |
| Hod Carriers | 231 |
| Hod Carriers | 422 |
| Hod Carriers | 287 |
| Hotel Service | 744 |
| Insurance Agents | 108 |
| Insurance Agents (American Continental Ins. Co.) | |
| Iron Workers | 112 |
| Laborers | 165 |
| Federal Labor Union | 20206 |
| Lathers | 36 |
| Laundry Workers | 171 |
| Letter Carriers | 31 |
| Longshoremen | 1427 |
| Machinists | 360 |
| IAM | 809 |
| IAM (Railroads) | * |
| Maintenance of Way Employees | 877 |
| Maintenance of Way Employees | 1141 |
| Meatcutters | 543 |
| Milk & Ice Cream Dairy Workers, Ice Handlers | 462 |
| Molders | 178 |
| Moving Picture Operators & Stage Hands | 434 |
| Musicians | 26 |
| Musicians | 301 |
| Musicians | 647 |
| Office Employees | 28 |
| Painters | 385 |
| Painters | 157 |
| Paper Handlers | 30 |
| Papers Makers | 194 |
| Pattern Makers (Peoria Branch) | |
| Photo Engravers | 75 |
| Plasterers | 581 |
| Plasterers | 858 |
| Plaster & Cement Masons | 12 |
| Plumbers | 63 |
| Plumbers & Pipefitters | 528 |
| *System Federation No. 6 | |

TABLE A 17 - 1

PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
TEACHERS' SALARY SCHEDULE
April, 1953

| <u>Years of Service</u> | <u>Master's Degree</u> | <u>Bachelor's Degree</u> | <u>No Degree</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | \$2,900.00 | \$2,900.00 | \$2,400.00 |
| 2 | 3,000.00 | 2,900.00 | 2,500.00 |
| 3 | 3,200.00 | 3,000.00 | 2,600.00 |
| 4 | 3,400.00 | 3,200.00 | 2,700.00 |
| 5 | 3,600.00 | 3,400.00 | 2,800.00 |
| 6 | 3,800.00 | 3,600.00 | 2,900.00 |
| 7 | 4,000.00 | 3,800.00 | 3,000.00 |
| 8* | 4,100.00 | 3,900.00 | 3,100.00 |
| 9 | 4,200.00 | 4,000.00 | 3,200.00 |
| 10 | 4,300.00 | 4,100.00 | 3,300.00 |
| 11 | 4,400.00 | 4,200.00 | 3,400.00 |
| 12 | 4,500.00 | 4,300.00 | 3,500.00 |
| 13 | 4,600.00 | | |
| 14 | 4,700.00 | | |

*MAXIMUM STARTING SALARIES IN THE PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

A maximum credit of seven years will be allowed on the salary schedule for teaching experience received in Peoria and other school systems.

TABLE A-18

CIO UNIONS

| <u>Craft</u> | <u>Local Number</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| UAW-CIO | |
| UAW-CIO | 974 |
| Communication Workers, Traffic | |
| Communication Workers, Installers | |
| Communication Workers, Long-lines | |
| Lithographers | 4 |
| Optical Workers | 853 |
| Paperworkers | 188 |

INDEPENDENT UNIONS

| | |
|--|--------|
| Federal Employees, National Federal | 96 |
| U.E. | 1,144 |
| U.E. - F.E. | 128 |
| U.E. - F.E. | 135 |
| U.E. - F.E. | 137 |
| U.E. - F.E. | 140-F |
| U.E. - F.E. | 169 |
| U.E. - F.E. | 235 |
| Guards, United Plant | |
| Independent Brass Workers Alliance | |
| Independent Steel Workers Alliance | |
| Independent Towing and Lifting Machine Association | |
| Independent Grain Handlers' Union | |
| Locomotive Engineers | |
| Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen | |
| Mailers' Union | 98 |
| Miners, Progressive | 28 |
| Miners, Progressive | 145 |
| UMWA, District 50 | 299 |
| UMWA, District 50 | 13,310 |
| UMWA | 522 |
| UMWA | 6,756 |
| UMWA | 964 |
| UMWA | 9,879 |
| Policemen's Benevolent & Protective Association | |
| Railway Conductors | |
| Trainmen, Railroad | |
| Pecunia Education Association | |
| Telephone Commercial Employees | |
| Train Dispatchers | |

TABLE A-19

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING
ASSISTANCE IN ILLINOIS BY PROGRAM AND BY YEAR

1939 - 1953

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE

| <u>Years</u> | <u>All Programs</u> | <u>Old Age Assistance</u> | <u>Aid to Dependent Children</u> |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1939 | \$98,491,393 | \$30,715,902 | \$2,036,886 |
| 1940 | 102,446,300 | 35,123,634 | 2,006,539 |
| 1941 | 92,545,790 | 41,040,666 | 2,692,264 |
| 1942 | 89,924,174 | 47,756,040 | 8,883,959 |
| 1943 | 81,996,328 | 50,409,763 | 9,964,198 |
| 1944 | 74,240,376 | 47,649,623 | 8,964,703 |
| 1945 | 75,117,988 | 47,531,827 | 12,354,754 |
| 1946 | 88,501,501 | 53,698,100 | 18,522,209 |
| 1947 | 104,635,848 | 61,882,412 | 22,061,425 |
| 1948 | 115,573,984 | 65,928,218 | 23,869,888 |
| 1949 | 135,305,348 | 72,045,925 | 30,015,503 |
| 1950 | 131,255,519 | 68,437,868 | 27,609,603 |
| 1951 | 127,600,717 | 68,179,118 | 29,101,889 |
| 1952 | 134,798,770 | 71,609,151 | 32,079,323 |
| 1953 | 135,364,184 | 73,159,158 | 31,229,960 |

| <u>Years</u> | <u>Blind Assistance²</u> | <u>Disability Assistance³</u> | <u>General Assistance (Including Vets.)</u> |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1939 | \$ 2,769,361 | " | \$ 62,969,244 |
| 1940 | 2,755,484 | " | 62,560,643 |
| 1941 | 2,711,754 | " | 46,101,106 |
| 1942 | 2,722,248 | " | 30,561,927 |
| 1943 | 2,533,245 | " | 19,089,122 |
| 1944 | 2,144,018 | " | 15,482,032 |
| 1945 | 2,105,959 | " | 13,125,448 |
| 1946 | 2,187,988 | " | 14,093,204 |
| 1947 | 2,412,296 | " | 18,279,715 |
| 1948 | 2,498,841 | " | 23,277,037 |
| 1949 | 2,615,427 | " | 31,598,493 |
| 1950 | 2,539,809 | 4,018 | 32,668,239 |
| 1951 | 2,631,666 | 873,830 | 26,814,214 |
| 1952 | 2,827,436 | 2,594,126 | 25,688,734 |
| 1953 | 2,843,897 | 4,524,200 | 23,776,967 |

See end of table* for footnotes

*Table A-22

TABLE A-20

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING
ASSISTANCE IN ILLINOIS BY PROGRAM AND BY YEAR

1939 - 1953

| Years | All Programs | Old Age Assistance | Aid to Dependent Children | Blind Assistance ² | Disabil- ity Assistance ³ | General Assistance (Inc. Vets) |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| <u>AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS</u> | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 697,986 | 132,529 | 24,870 | 7,696 | - | 532,891 |
| 1940 | 629,422 | 139,167 | 24,250 | 7,634 | - | 458,371 |
| 1941 | 519,308 | 146,657 | 28,117 | 7,501 | - | 337,033 |
| 1942 | 424,402 | 150,401 | 74,676 | 7,433 | - | 191,892 |
| 1943 | 333,192 | 146,999 | 84,330 | 6,959 | - | 94,904 |
| 1944 | 269,990 | 130,295 | 70,820 | 5,639 | - | 63,236 |
| 1945 | 246,033 | 122,121 | 67,257 | 5,157 | - | 51,498 |
| 1946 | 250,846 | 125,173 | 73,194 | 5,003 | - | 47,476 |
| 1947 | 265,332 | 127,045 | 77,489 | 4,837 | - | 55,961 |
| 1948 | 273,508 | 126,921 | 77,318 | 4,650 | - | 64,619 |
| 1949 | 313,993 | 128,283 | 87,998 | 4,572 | - | 93,140 |
| 1950 | 316,795 | 125,965 | 87,469 | 4,412 | 84 | 98,949 |
| 1951 | 274,377 | 117,889 | 83,105 | 4,205 | 1,384 | 67,794 |
| 1952 | 264,786 | 114,452 | 83,762 | 4,074 | 3,364 | 59,134 |
| 1953 | 249,752 | 107,936 | 80,147 | 3,853 | 4,903 | 52,913 |

See end of Table A-22 for footnotes

TABLE A-21

**AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING
ASSISTANCE IN PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS BY PROGRAM
AND BY YEAR 1939 1953**

| Years | All Programs | Old Age Assistance | Aid to Dependent Children | Blind Assis- tance | Disabil- ity Assistance | General Assis- tance |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE</u> | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 1,146,556 | 393,401 | 39,457 | 93,117 | | 620,581 |
| 1940 | 1,160,381 | 465,167 | 36,985 | 91,813 | | 576,461 |
| 1941 | 1,161,760 | 576,175 | 42,533 | 79,808 | | 463,244 |
| 1942 | 1,245,487 | 717,414 | 106,049 | 82,485 | | 339,539 |
| 1943 | 1,257,037 | 852,093 | 119,021 | 76,885 | | 209,038 |
| 1944 | 1,146,070 | 816,224 | 101,173 | 60,338 | | 168,335 |
| 1945 | 1,177,414 | 829,227 | 137,286 | 52,836 | | 158,065 |
| 1946 | 1,311,551 | 889,364 | 197,210 | 48,778 | | 176,199 |
| 1947 | 1,489,998 | 1,036,742 | 219,926 | 48,235 | | 185,095 |
| 1948 | 1,661,137 | 1,169,936 | 240,333 | 51,791 | | 199,077 |
| 1949 | 1,961,006 | 1,279,289 | 317,510 | 54,562 | | 309,645 |
| 1950 | 1,843,633 | 1,151,813 | 271,739 | 44,090 | | 375,991 |
| 1951 | 1,691,532 | 1,134,871 | 229,682 | 44,676 | 9,368 | 272,935 |
| 1952 | 1,710,814 | 1,171,647 | 223,435 | 41,487 | 36,064 | 238,181 |
| 1953 | 1,706,260 | 1,092,571 | 234,662 | 35,577 | 49,161 | 294,289 |

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS

| | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-------|-------|-----|----|-------|
| 1939 | 10,882 | 2,106 | 637 | 255 | | 7,957 |
| 1940 | 9,349 | 2,202 | 582 | 224 | | 6,341 |
| 1941 | 7,731 | 2,334 | 593 | 219 | | 4,588 |
| 1942 | 6,087 | 2,438 | 912 | 229 | | 2,593 |
| 1943 | 4,925 | 2,533 | 1,025 | 211 | | 1,271 |
| 1944 | 4,007 | 2,271 | 813 | 157 | | 855 |
| 1945 | 3,767 | 2,157 | 797 | 129 | | 713 |
| 1946 | 3,870 | 2,140 | 850 | 112 | | 805 |
| 1947 | 3,925 | 2,201 | 870 | 102 | | 751 |
| 1948 | 3,929 | 2,237 | 814 | 98 | | 780 |
| 1949 | 4,705 | 2,253 | 977 | 94 | | 1,381 |
| 1950 | 4,826 | 2,142 | 937 | 77 | | 1,671 |
| 1951 | 3,923 | 1,930 | 735 | 70 | 15 | 1,175 |
| 1952 | 3,731 | 1,833 | 687 | 64 | 39 | 1,111 |
| 1953 | 4,027 | 1,659 | 753 | 51 | 53 | 1,511 |

See end of table for footnotes

*Table A-22

TABLE A-22

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE AND AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING
ASSISTANCE IN TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS BY PROGRAM
AND BY YEAR: 1939-1953

| Years | All Programs | Old Age Assistance | Dependent Children | Blind Assistance | Disability Assistance | General Assistance |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE</u> | | | | | | |
| 1939 | \$577,856 | \$180,341 | \$31,658 | \$33,864 | \$ - | \$331,993 |
| 1940 | 508,801 | 199,526 | 31,284 | 32,368 | - | 245,623 |
| 1941 | 474,890 | 239,994 | 29,660 | 30,737 | - | 174,499 |
| 1942 | 465,594 | 300,840 | 43,596 | 30,142 | - | 91,016 |
| 1943 | 435,227 | 316,612 | 46,780 | 29,012 | - | 42,823 |
| 1944 | 346,252 | 266,956 | 29,931 | 18,183 | - | 31,182 |
| 1945 | 353,473 | 275,426 | 35,928 | 14,791 | - | 27,328 |
| 1946 | 419,805 | 326,076 | 45,933 | 16,419 | - | 31,377 |
| 1947 | 491,573 | 365,287 | 64,478 | 16,357 | - | 45,451 |
| 1948 | 530,584 | 389,202 | 73,698 | 17,172 | - | 50,512 |
| 1949 | 589,823 | 417,196 | 86,960 | 14,963 | - | 70,704 |
| 1950 | 527,558 | 372,820 | 67,028 | 15,253 | - | 72,457 |
| 1951 | 522,050 | 374,780 | 57,394 | 15,515 | 6,085 | 68,276 |
| 1952 | 566,737 | 401,151 | 68,613 | 15,228 | 10,058 | 71,687 |
| 1953 | 538,163 | 376,008 | 60,272 | 14,077 | 20,024 | 67,782 |
| <u>AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF PERSONS</u> | | | | | | |
| 1939 | 5,909 | 845 | 322 | 93 | - | 4,681 |
| 1940 | 4,496 | 885 | 325 | 88 | - | 3,199 |
| 1941 | 3,404 | 947 | 296 | 85 | - | 2,069 |
| 1942 | 2,349 | 1,006 | 378 | 83 | - | 887 |
| 1943 | 1,783 | 978 | 400 | 80 | - | 345 |
| 1944 | 1,286 | 802 | 239 | 51 | - | 201 |
| 1945 | 1,022 | 774 | 229 | 40 | - | 157 |
| 1946 | 1,274 | 807 | 234 | 40 | - | 202 |
| 1947 | 1,355 | 798 | 278 | 32 | - | 247 |
| 1948 | 1,345 | 770 | 298 | 33 | - | 244 |
| 1949 | 1,454 | 740 | 288 | 28 | - | 398 |
| 1950 | 1,385 | 698 | 263 | 28 | - | 397 |
| 1951 | 1,201 | 632 | 195 | 26 | 9 | 342 |
| 1952 | 1,191 | 602 | 214 | 25 | 18 | 333 |
| 1953 | 1,114 | 564 | 200 | 23 | 28 | 301 |

See end of table for footnotes

TABLE A 22 (Continued)

Footnotes

- ¹ Prior to October, 1941, this program was administered by the state as Mothers Pension. The first payments under the state federally administered ADC program were made in October, 1941. Figures for the ADC program shown on these tables reflect operations under both ADC and Mothers Pension from October 1941 until August, 1942, when the Mothers' Pension program was discontinued. Since August, 1942, the figures are for the state federally administered ADC program.
- ² Prior to October 1943, this program was administered by the counties as Blind Pension. The first payments under the state federally administered Blind Assistance program were made in October, 1943. Figures for this program shown on these tables reflect operations under both the county administered program and the state federally administered program for October, 1943 to June 1944 when the county administered program was discontinued. Since June 1944, the figures are for the state-federally administered program.
- ³ First Disability Assistance payments were made in December, 1950 in the state, but for Peoria and Tazewell Counties payments were begun in 1951.

TABLE A-23

LABOR FORCE STATUS - P.S.M.A.*

TOTAL 14 years old and over:

| | <u>Population</u> | | <u>Labor Force</u> | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent of Total</u> | <u>Not in Labor Force</u> |
| Male | 92,775 | 75,850 | 81.8 | 16,925 |
| 14 to 19 yrs. | 10,115 | 4,385 | 43.4 | 5,730 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 10,125 | 8,570 | 84.6 | 1,555 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 10,230 | 9,480 | 92.7 | 750 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 9,540 | 9,210 | 96.5 | 330 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 18,100 | 17,375 | 96.0 | 725 |
| 45 yrs. & over | 34,665 | 26,830 | 77.4 | 7,835 |
| Female | 95,245 | 27,760 | 21.1 | 67,485 |
| 14 to 19 yrs. | 9,850 | 2,835 | 28.8 | 7,015 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 9,760 | 4,145 | 42.5 | 5,615 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 10,775 | 3,230 | 30.0 | 7,545 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 9,850 | 2,670 | 27.1 | 7,180 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 17,985 | 6,240 | 34.7 | 11,745 |
| 45 yrs. & over | 37,025 | 8,640 | 23.3 | 28,385 |
| Single | | | | |
| Male | 4,465 | 13,520 | 60.2 | 8,945 |
| 14 to 19 yrs. | 9,685 | 4,000 | 41.3 | 5,685 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 5,370 | 4,135 | 77.0 | 1,235 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 1,965 | 1,635 | 83.2 | 330 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 910 | 815 | 89.6 | 95 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 1,285 | 1,115 | 86.8 | 170 |
| 45 yrs. & over | 3,215 | 1,820 | 56.0 | 1,430 |
| Female | 17,245 | 8,430 | 48.9 | 8,815 |
| 14 to 19 yrs. | 8,090 | 2,435 | 30.1 | 5,655 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 2,390 | 1,840 | 77.0 | 550 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 1,050 | 870 | 82.9 | 180 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 635 | 495 | 78.0 | 140 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 1,265 | 990 | 78.3 | 275 |
| 45 yrs. & over | 3,815 | 1,800 | 47.2 | 2,015 |

*Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

Source: Census of Population, Volume II, Part 13,
Illinois

TABLE A-23 (Continued)

LABOR FORCE STATUS - P.S.M.A.*

Married, Spouse Present:

| | <u>Population</u> | | <u>Labor Force</u> | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent of Total</u> | <u>Not in Labor Force</u> |
| Male | 61,195 | 56,640 | 92.6 | 4,555 |
| 14 to 19 yrs. | 315 | 295 | - | 20 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 4,410 | 4,115 | 93.3 | 295 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 7,685 | 7,375 | 96.0 | 310 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 8,110 | 7,915 | 97.6 | 195 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 15,510 | 15,195 | 98.0 | 315 |
| 45 yrs. & over | 25,165 | 21,745 | 86.4 | 3,420 |
| Female | 62,550 | 13,720 | 21.9 | 48,830 |
| 14 to 19 yrs. | 1,630 | 350 | 21.5 | 1,280 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 6,895 | 2,030 | 29.4 | 4,865 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 9,150 | 1,985 | 21.7 | 7,165 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 8,480 | 1,685 | 19.9 | 6,795 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 14,975 | 4,025 | 26.9 | 10,950 |
| 45 yrs. & over | 21,420 | 3,645 | 17.0 | 17,775 |

Other:

| | | | | |
|----------------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| Male | 9,115 | 5,690 | 62.4 | 3,425 |
| 14 to 19 yrs. | 115 | 90 | - | 25 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 345 | 320 | - | 25 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 580 | 470 | 81.0 | 110 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 520 | 480 | 92.3 | 40 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 1,305 | 1,065 | 81.6 | 240 |
| 45 yrs. & over | 6,250 | 3,265 | 52.2 | 2,985 |
| Female | 15,450 | 5,610 | 36.3 | 9,840 |
| 14 to 19 yrs. | 130 | 50 | - | 80 |
| 20 to 24 yrs. | 475 | 275 | - | 200 |
| 25 to 29 yrs. | 575 | 375 | 65.2 | 200 |
| 30 to 34 yrs. | 735 | 490 | 66.7 | 245 |
| 35 to 44 yrs. | 1,745 | 1,225 | 70.2 | 520 |
| 45 yrs. & over | 11,790 | 3,195 | 27.1 | 8,595 |

*Peoria Standard Metropolitan Area

Source: Census of Population, Volume II, Part 13,
Illinois

TABLE A-24

I. Name of Company _____

II. Type of Industry (please check)

- _____ 1. Food and kindred products
 _____ 2. Tobacco manufacturers
 _____ 3. Textile mill products
 _____ 4. Apparel and related products
 _____ 5. Lumber and products excluding furniture
 _____ 6. Furniture and fixtures
 _____ 7. Paper and allied products
 _____ 8. Printing and publishing industries
 _____ 9. Chemicals and allied products
 _____ 10. Petroleum and coal products
 _____ 11. Rubber products
 _____ 12. Leather and leather products
 _____ 13. Stone, Clay, and Glass products
 _____ 14. Primary metal industries
 _____ 15. Fabricated metal products
 _____ 16. Machinery (except electrical)
 _____ 17. Electrical machinery
 _____ 18. Transportation equipment
 _____ 19. Instruments and related products
 _____ 20. Miscellaneous manufacturers

III.

| Number of Employees | Number in each group who are Union members | Name and Number of Local | Name of International Affiliation |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Office | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Sales | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Executive | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Clerical | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Production | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Maintenance & related | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Supervisory | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Other | _____ | _____ | _____ |

IV. Date When Union was recognized _____

TABLE A-2¹ (continued)

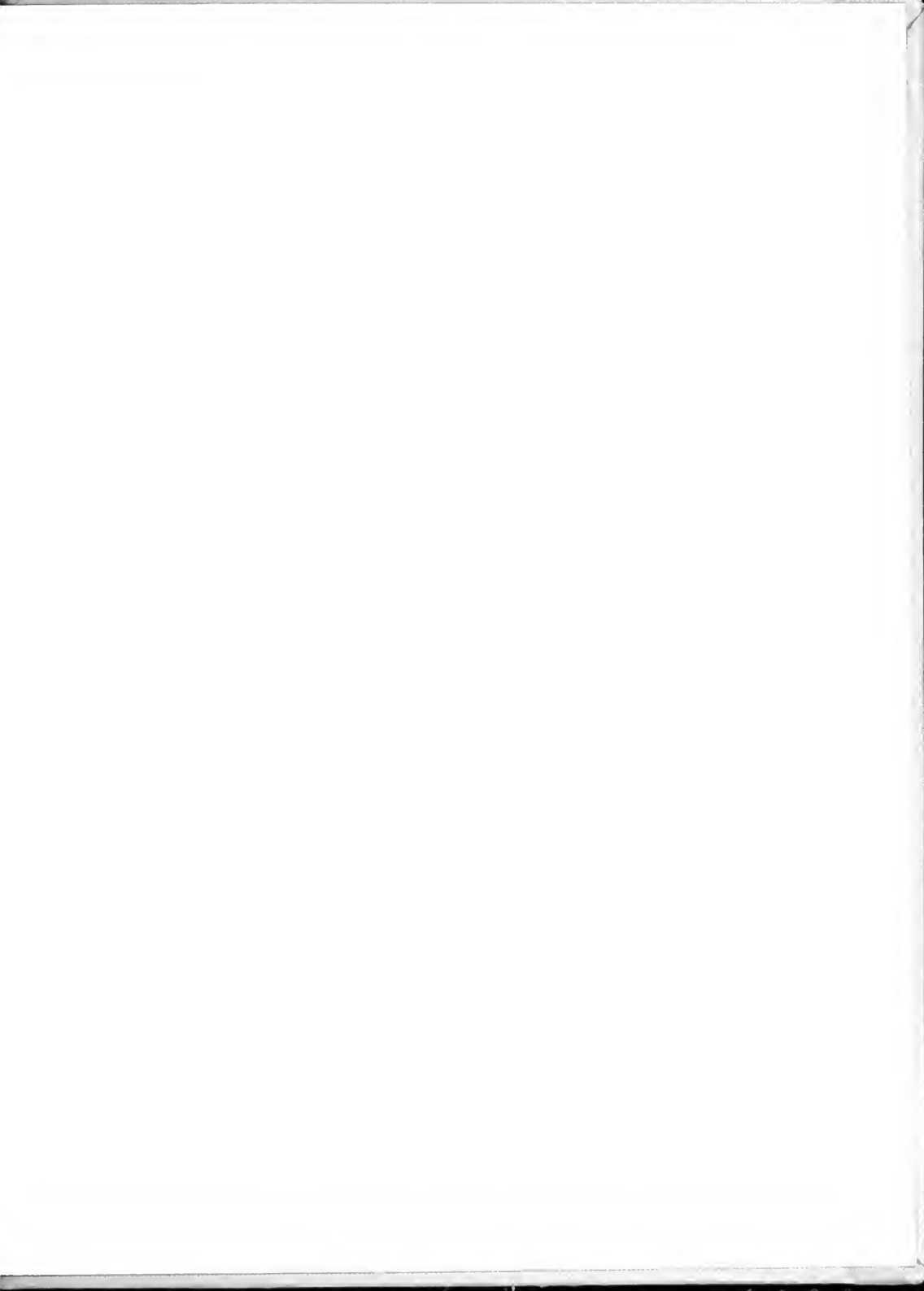
V. If there is any Union representation, kindly check those of the following which most closely apply to your firm:

- ☐ 1. All in representation unit must join union within 90 days of hire.
- ☐ 2. Union membership is optional - may join or leave union at any time.
- ☐ 3. Members of union may leave it only when contract expires.
- ☐ 4. Dues are checked off paycheck.
- ☐ 5. Seniority determines:
 - ☐ a. layoff
 - ☐ b. rehiring
 - ☐ c. transfer
 - ☐ d. promotion
 - ☐ e. other
- ☐ 6. Retirement plan to which firm contributes. _____
- ☐ 7. Vacations with pay _____
- ☐ 8. Voluntary arbitration of grievance cases _____
- ☐ 9. Automatic cost of living adjustments in wages _____
- ☐ 10. Change in cost of living enables re-opening of contract negotiations _____
- ☐ 11. Guaranteed annual wage plan _____
- ☐ 12. Severance pay _____

VI. Would you characterize your relationship with the union as (please check one):

- ☐ 1. excellent
- ☐ 2. good
- ☐ 3. fair
- ☐ 4. poor
- ☐ 5. very bad

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3 0112 025341196